War Conditions and Results — 1917

What War Brings to Us Here In Central South

Out of The Pain And The Sacrifice We Will Emerge a Stronger and a Better People; A Stronger and a Better Country; To Think Otherwise Would Be to Deny the Justice of the Cause in Which We Are Joined Hand and Brain to the End

Everybody is asking of himself and his neighbor what changes the war will bring. How will it affect you, me our children, our community,, our way of thinking, our way of doing?

Such big questions are not easy for anybody to answer with any surety. The only way these questions can be answered at all satisfactorily is by observing how the war has changed England within the past two years.

England The Example

England may be taken as the guide because her way of doing things in general is more like ours than any other of the nations. In England they had, as we have, what was known as "the-do-as-you please" system—each man for himself and the devil take the hindmost. France operated under no such system. Though a democracy, and possibly the most democratic democracy in the world, she had system and order. The country, being small and thickly populated, was highly systematized. There was no volunteer system in France. The classes, one by one, were called to the colors. There were no frantic appeals to the people to grow more food. The people were already producing to the maximum of their ability on their small farms. There was no uncertainty, no haulting, no confusion in the swift movement of the French to meet that wall of gray steel rolling through Belgium. There was clear thinking (a trait in which the French surpass all other peoples); remarkable system and accurate action.

The New England

In England, with its unsystematized society, there was uncertainty, diversion of opinion and terrible blundering. But England has emerged from her blunders and is today putting up an organized front that is jarring the Hindenburg line to its very foundations. What changes, what epoch-making changes have come in England within the last two years—yes, and what changes will come here too within the coming twelve months.

All Must Work

For one thing, we folks, as were the English, will be set to work— all of us. Irdling will cease and idlers will disappear into their respective duties. Individual opinions will cease to ring from the housetops—the thought of the people will center more and more on the gigantic task to which we have set ourselves; and it is a gigantic task—make no mistake about that. The clamor of politicians will cease gradually, for less will anybody care to listen to individual ambitions for office holding when the country is launching her whole strength against German Imperialism. Such clamor will soon come to be regarded as thoroughly selfish and unpatriotic.

In England all elections were called off on account of the war. Nobody cared to have anything happen that would lesson England's strength in the life-or-death struggle.

Failure To Mobilize

England failed for a long time to mobilize her labor for work in the fields. England, like we here in the Central South until two years ago, had neglected her agriculture. England has now mobilized all the available labor on the island— men and women, boys and girls. She has found a place for each and each has been put into his place and her place.

Must Mobilize Labor

If the war lasts any length of time and there is nothing to indicate that it will not—we will have to mobilize our labor not only here in the South but in all parts of the country. From the lesson England learned, we should have learned our lesson and the mobilization of all available labor and the distribution of this labor should already have begun. Like England, we are waiting. But we will not wait as long as England did. We are a quicker people than the English, we think faster and act faster. We will doubtless mobilize our labor and before long.

What Changes Will Come

What a wonderful thing this will be for us. Most of us have never hurt ourselves working. Many of our boys and girls have been brought up in idleness. What a wonderful thing for us now to come to work, systematic work. How much more efficient it will make us. How it will change our ideas and our spirit. How it will take out of us the old do-as-you-please attitude. In what wonderful condition it will place all of us to push ahead after the war and begin the building of a new Alabama and a new Central South—a state and a section purged of idleness and shiftlessness and carelessness, and indifference. How it will bring us into closer touch with the rest of the country and enlarge our mental outlook and make us more modern and more progressive. We must become modern in all our thinking and planning if we are to keep up with those newer sections of the country that are forging ahead so rapidly.

The Churning

This mobilization of labor and everybody concentrating effort to help in the dethronement of arbitrary power means a mighty churning of thought and method, and we need this churning. England needed it and out of the churning is coming a modern, systematized, hard-working, powerful new country. Out of our churning will come the desire for work and the ability to work. Idleness will come to be regarded as disgraceful, which it really is.

And out of the churning will come more constructive legislation and less political legislation. And out of the churning will come more efficient management of public affairs with the gradual elimination of the demagogue and self-seeker. And out of it will come saner, clearer, better thinking about ourselves, our neighbors and our state.

New System of Farming

And, as in England, there will come—there is already coming—a new system of agriculture. There will come remarkable increase in forage crops and livestock, silos and fences, tractors and other modern farm machinery, and greater efficiency in farming methods. England, her agriculture long neglected, is now putting all her idle lands under cultivation and on these lads are working women and men, boys and girls who knew not farm work before. These citizens of the industrial centers and of the smaller towns are learning that man's natural occupation is the tilling of the soil.

End Of Old System

England will keep these people on the land after the war is over. No more will her fertile fields be neglected or handled under the absentee landlord system. The lands wil be cut up and sold to the people whom England now is teaching to till them and make them yield foods for the soldiers on the western front and the people at home.

The absentee landlord system is rapidly passing here in our territory. The war will sweep it completely away and we will know it no more. This means greater efficiency, greater production, a more self-sustaining people.

Business Will Prosper.

But how will these sweeping change affect business? Somebody asks. Judging again by England it will stableize business as it has never been stableized before. It means more people at work means more money being earned and paid. That means better business. It will not help skin-game business such as fake stocks selling schemes and the like. These will probably disappear altogether for a time. But for the sound, honest business it will come as a boon. Just as soon as labor is mobilized and system comes in the distribution of that labor then business here in the Central South will find itself on a sounder bottom than it has felt before. There may not be as much high-priced stuff sold but there will be sales to a larger number of people. And you will see bank deposits increase in number as the people learn thrift. So will real estate business increase as the people learn investment along with thrift.

A stronger, more industrious, more productive, more progressive, more prosperous country—that is what the war will make of our territory if it continues long enough.

The Boys Who Go.

And now we come to that which comes closest to the hearts of so many. It is of those who go to war What of them and the mothers and fathers left behind?

Our boys are going, our younger boys They are going into the great armies being formed to join with the armies of France and England. They will go to the western front—make no mistake about that. Our boys, our young boys from our hamlets and our towns, wil l be hurled against the veteran soldiers of Von Hindenburg. They will be killed and will be buried in nameless graves in northern France. The only thing that can prevent this is the early end of the war.

What of the mothers left behind? What of the fathers?

The Dying English Boy.

Let us pause a moment and consider the case of a young English boy who did his bit on that terrible western front. Just before dying "somewhere in France" he wrote a letter to his mother, the tenor of which was about as follows as nearly as we can recall:

"The news that I am dead will be a terrible blow to you and father, for I am your only son.

"But, mother, let this thought soften the blow. I do not regret having died for my country. I am glad that I have been able to do that much. Try to realize that you have brought up a son who has done something for his country.

"I never did much for you or my country before. I was just an idle, happy, worthless boy. The army made a man of me. I realized what I had never realized before—that I was put into the world to do something for my fellowman. Well I have done my part. That should be some consolation to you and father."

Such a letter as this needs no comment. It tells vividly in its few words the story of a regenerated life, the full realization of life's purpose—to do something in this world before you are abruptly called out of it.

What of Our Boys?

Have we not here in the Central South thousands of boys like this one? They are in the country and in every town and hamlet. They are happy care-free boys. They have not been trained to work and consequently they do but little work. They are intelligent boys and many of them are well educated. Their parents have spent money on them. They are still spending money on them. They give them money to go to this dance or that party, or to buy a new suit of clothes, or to take a trip somewhere to this basket-ball match or that football game.

Their Future.

Many of these boys will jog along in this fashion for years and some of them will go into middle age and old age as dependents. Others wil go through various ups and downs before finally landing on their feet and gaining the manhood to work for themselves and ask nothing of anybody. Many of them unfortunately, will never be worth much to themselves or to the world.

Their mothers love these boys, these nice-looking but idling young boys that we see most everywhere we go. It will tear many a mother's heart when these boys are called into the armies formed to fight with our allies, but the mothers and the fathers have this great consolation—service to the country will make men of these boys. Those who come back will not be the same boys they were when they left. They will have all of a sudden became men, real men, with a man's outlook on life and a man's ambition and determination to work and succeed.

Those who do not come back—well, like the English boy, they will have served their country. A purposeless boyhood will have been crowned with manhood a greatest achievement—giving one's life for one's country. Those our boys who may be buried in unmarked graves in northern France will have lived for a great purpose.

This cannot be a cold-blooded way of looking at it, for thus it is held up to us by the English boy on his dying bed in France. He saw it clearly, and his last hope was that his loving mother and father could see it too.

Out of the pain and the sacrifice we will emerge a stronger and a better people; a stronger and a better country. To think otherwise would be to deny the justice of the cause in which we are joined hand and brain to the end.

LITTELL McCLUNG.

THE NEGRO PERSPECTIVE

Except for that small number of struggling, yearning, hoping Negroes of broader vision than the rest, except those who study the signs of the times, few are observing the turbulent maelstrom of world-war, its terrible concomitants and after-effects, with regard to its possibly stupendous meaning to ten millions of Negro Americans. There is a group of serious-minded men watching the "leaning of the straws," however, men who feel and hope and pray that out of this awful cataclysm, this fearful handiwork of God, may yet be born a fuller freedom, a real democracy, true emancipation from unnecessary and man-made suffering in the world.

Few Americans if any, can grasp the terrible meaning of modern warfare and its attendant horrors; few have the capacity for imagining its direful detail of destruction, demoralization and death. None can conjecture the vastness of its span,—territorial, social, industrial and moral. It has shattered world-ideals, developed thru the ages; it has mocked our civilization that it has been possible at all. The courageous American mind cannot conceive the thought that were it not for the British navy and the French and Belgian soldiery, the imperial provisional governments of Germany had already been established at Washington and governors thereof already taking orders from Berlin. War is a new thing, a new lesson for American statesmanship and military genius. The immortal Sherman, in giving vent to the famous dictum, that, "War is hell," must have foreshadowed the present day. He spake pro-

War Conditions and Results — 1917

War Will Bring New and Better Education In South

Advertiser 3-13-17

The war, with all its sorrow, pain and sacrifice for country and for cause, will be a wonderful stimulant and a boon to education—education here in the Central South as well as in other sections of America.

The war will make education a vital thing. The war has completely changed all ideas and methods of education in England. There is not the cause for so much change in this country, but many decided changes will come.

The Old Idea Passes.

In England the old ideas of a "classical" or "literary" education are gone or going fast. That sort of education had brought idleness lack of initiative, lack of method in England and it has stifled ambition.

Such a system of education, carried on for years, was easy prey for Germany—a land where education is a vital part of the training for life. While Germany was educating for the terrible business of slaughtering other peoples, she was also educating for farming, for all trades, for science—for work.

England's old system is being swept away and the new, progressive leaders who are English's hope now see in the newer education a stronger, brainier, progressive, self-sustaining England.

Greek and Latin and all the dead and ornamental stuff is giving way to the learning of methods that bring success in life of boy or girl.

Doomed Here Too.

The "classical" or "literary" education is doomed and the war will seal its doom. The need now is not for women who know about Chaucer and china painting and the dull New England poets but for women who know how to make bandages and beds who know how to nurse a case of sickness, who know how to spell and to run a typewriter and understand what they are writing, who know how to make gardens and can the surplus, who know how to cook and serve meals, who know how to run a home or a farm or an office or part of a store or part of a factory.

The need now is not for men with a "literary" education full of stilted and useless phrases but for men who know plant life and animal life and the soil, who know medicine and sanitation who know electrical and mechanical engineer, chemistry, architecture, road-building, real city government, business methods, etc.—men who can use their minds to think and think straight.

The Newer Education.

And this newer education, that is soon—through necessity—to take hold on the minds of the people, will not be the kind of education that merely teaches. It will be the sort that puts into practice in the school the things that are learned in the school. Teaching in a school and then not putting the thing taught right into practice in that school is inefficient education. It is out of focus.

If field crops is the subject being taught a certain class then field crops must be planted, cultivated and harvested by the boys of the class. If home economics is being taught, then the girl students must put into practical use in the school the principles and methods they are learning. If French is being taught certain classes then those classes must learn to speak French by speaking it as much as possible.

Fits For Life's Duties.

This is real education. This is the sort of education that fits a boy or girl to go right out into life and start to work. Too much education heretofore has called for the unlearning of many things before a real start is made in life.

The war will bring this new and vitalized education in the South and the East. Already this sort of education has got under full swing in many parts of the west. That is one big reason why the west is going ahead so fast.

The war will bring to us, as nothing else could, the tremendous value of practical agricultural education, for the real future of most Southern men lies in the intelligent tilling of the soil. Farming is going to be a bigger business in the Central South than it ever was before.

War is Change.

Whether we like it or not, the war will bring sweeping and radical changes in education as well as other fields. The very word war has come to mean change. Fortunate is the man or woman who sees these changes coming and puts himself or herself in line with them.

CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES NOT SUSPENDED

Re Richmond Planet 9/11/17

"Congress shall make no law respecting the establishment of religion or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances."—Article I of the Constitution of the United States.

With this plain provision staring them in the face, it is almost inconceivable to us how any one could take the authority and assume the responsibility of holding up the mail of The Planet under the guise and excuse that the communication of Uzziah Miner violated the espionage laws of the United States, which laws had been passed by the Congress of the United States.

Mr. Miner spoke only for himself and in this he did not violate the law in antagonizing the selective draft laws of this country. On the contrary, the plain intimation was that he would not volunteer his services as a soldier of the United States but would submit himself to be drafted, that is forced into the army under compulsion.

He did not advise any one else to take this position. How then could it be alleged that The Planet, whose editorial management is not responsible for views expressed by its correspondents be punished for something done by a citizen of the United States and who under the greatest stretch of application could be held only personally for the expressions contained therein? He spoke in the people's forum, so to speak.

We are glad to announce that the mail of The Planet was released on last Thursday morning and the copies sent to our subscribers, Thursday morning, August 9, 1917, six days after they had been deposited in the post-office here in this city.

This journal is devoted to the interests of the colored people of this country and Mr. Uzziah Miner spoke in behalf of those hundreds of innocent black Southerners, who have been driven from their homes and who now wander about in a strange land. So far as we have been able to observe he had a right to say what he did and we had the right to publish what he said without making ourselves liable to persecution or prosecution at the hands of the Department of Justice, which to our mind should now be prosecuting the murderers of these helpless people.

The colored people are loyal to President Woodrow Wilson and to the National Government. They are proving this by the thousands of them who are offering their lives upon the altar of their country. The alleged evidences of disloyalty cannot be found among our people. We thank those of our friends in Washington and elsewhere, who have taken an interest in this matter.

We are being guided by the law and the Congress of the United States has no legal right to supercede the Constitution of the United States. by which instrument we are being guided. When the instrument in question has been suspended, we hope that we shall be promptly advised as to the time and the place the event took place and we shall then recognize the fact that we are under martial law and govern ourselves accordingly.

As the matter now stands, we claim the rights and privileges of an American citizen and we shall insist upon those rights, let the consequences be what they may. We conclude with the remark that we are glad that the issue of The Planet of last week has been released.

A PECULIAR CONDITION.

The Norfolk, Va., Journal and Guide publishes a rather interesting but humiliating experience of some of the colored minsters of Norfolk and Portsmouth, Va., Each colored minister received a very polite invitation urging them to be present in the Assembly Room of the Chamber of Commerce in Norfolk. To make the information more impressive and urgent.

Mr. W. S. Royster. Chairman of the local branch of the United States Service Commission used the following language:

"I feel that the ministers of the city have a direct interest in the work of the Commission and in the policy to be determined upon at this meeting. I therefore, take the liberty of requesting you as a personal kindness to me, to attend."

Mr. Royster later explained in a letter that he had told his clerk to invite the ministers and his clerk did exactly what he told him to do. So thoroughly did he perform the task that he invited every minister in Norfolk and Portsmouth, without regard to race, color or denomination and they came this way When they came, the colored contingent was asked to retire and Rev. E. H. Hunter, D. D. one of the ablest divines in this country resented the treatment in a letter ringing with sarcasm and permeated with satire.

The trouble about the whole matter was the lack of diplomacy on the part of Mr. Royster and his secretary. The colored ministers could have been properly entertained and diplomatically treated without their even knowing that a mistake had been made. As the matter stood, somebody had blundered and the blunder was intensified by another blunder. Still, this is the condition that confronts us in this land where a struggle is going on for a world democracy. Dr. Hunter properly showed his resentment.

The time will come when these snubs will return to plague the people, who are now inflicting them upon the leaders of a helpless race of people. We advise our people to be careful. Organize and stand together. Let us avoid discord and internal jealousies. The time will come when we shall be accorded the recognition to which we are entitled and then the Negro-haters will be relegated to the rear and the principles of the divine Master will be supreme.

BIRMINGHAM ALA NEWS JUNE 24, 1917

NEGROES RAISING RED CROSS FUNDS

Mass Meeting Will Be Held at Sixteenth Street Church Sunday Afternoon.

The Booker T. Washington auxiliary of colored women, affiliated with the Birmingham Red Cross Chapter, up to noon Saturday had raised more than $250 through the tag system, and their collections were augmented considerably by a report from headquarters that the negro workmen at the Acipco plant had contributed and sent in $400.

All the funds given by colored workmen at the various plants and mines is to be credited, as far as possible with the Negro fund. The effort was made to raise five hundred dollars on the part of the leaders in the auxiliary committee, and the plans bid fair to succeed. Several hundred women wearing white and the insignia of the Red Cross will march at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon from Alabama Penny Savings Bank Building to the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church where a big Red Cross mass meeting is to be held.

The speakers are to be Rev. Middleton Barnwell, rector of the Church of the Advent, J. R. McWane, vice-president and treasurer of the American Cast Iron Pipe Works and Rev A. C. Williams, pastor of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church. The choir of the Sixteenth Street Baptist Church will sing specially for this occasion those famous negro plantation melodies that have thrilled so many audiences of white and colored people at this church.

MINISTERS VICTIMS OF EMBARRASSING EPISODE

Asked To Withdraw From War Service Commission Meeting To Which They Were Invited

Journal & Guide 10/27/17

Several Norfolk colored ministers who responded on last Monday afternoon to an invitation to attend a meeting under the auspices of the local branch of the United States War service Commission were the victims of an indignity rarely ever encountered in civilized society.

In response to an invitation sent them by Mr. W. S. Royster, chairman of the commission, the ministers in question went to the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, where they awaited developments, which were not long in starting. Shortly after their arrival they were approached by a gentlemen who informed them that they were not wanted at the meeting and asked to withdraw.

Following is an exact copy of the invitation sent out to the ministers by Mr. Royster:

"Dear Sir:—

"On Monday afternoon, October 22nd, at 4 o'clock, in the assembly room of the Chamber of Commerce, we are having a combined meeting of all the committees of the United War Service Commission.

"Matters of vital import to the community and to the Commission are to be discussed. I feel that the ministers of the city have a direct interest in the work of the Commission and in the policy to be determined upon at this meeting. I, therefore, take the liberty of requesting you, as a personal kindness to me, to attend.

"I am,
"Very sincerely yours,
"WM. S. ROYSTER."

Failing to get a satisfactory explanation from the man who asked them to withdraw from the meeting, Rev. Dr. E. H. Hunter addressed the following letter to Mr. Royster:

"Mr. W. S. Royster,
"Norfolk, Va.
"Dear Sir:—

"In compliance with your very urgent request, dated October 20th and received this afternoon, I broke away from other engagements and went to the Chamber of Commerce at 4 o'clock. In company with other ministerial friends, who had received similar invitation from you, I waited in the assembly room, where quite a number of other ladies and gentlemen were gathered, until nearly 4:30 when we were approached by a tall man, who addressed us, in none too courteous a manner, stating that you had sent him to say that a mistake had been made in the matter of inviting us to that meeting and, in a confused and somewhat impatient manner, indicating that we were not wanted there. When we sought to see you for a satisfactory explanation of the uncalled-for and unnecessary embarrassment, he prevented us from meeting you, quite as clumsily as he had entered upon his task.

"I cannot quite understand it all, and I have too high regard for your high standard of brotherhood and Christian courtesy to permit a prejudiced judgment to find lodgment in my mind, before hearing from you on the subject. Since you asked me to attend the meeting as a personal kindness to you, I think that I am entitled to a personal explanation from you, in this matter, especially since your subaltern performed his task, in a manner, which, to say the least, was very humiliating to us.

"Still believing in you as a man of lofty ideals and due regard for all true men, I am,

"Your very truly,
"E. H. HUNTER."

Mr. Royster's Explanation

To the above letter Mr. Royster replied as follows:

"Rev. E. H. Hunter,
"Portsmouth, Va.
"Dear Sir:—

"I have your letter of the 22nd and I had called the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce for the purpose of discussing the campaign for raising $110,000.00 in Norfolk for the work among the sailors. I simply instructed Mr. Gammon to invite the ministers of Norfolk, and he took the telephone book and carelessly invited the colored ministers as well as other ministers of Portsmouth.

"This campaign is purely for Norfolk work, and did not interest Portsmouth people in any way, and in inviting the Portsmouth ministers he was in error. As soon as you and your friends arrived, at which time I was very busy, I asked Mr. Gammon to see you, and doubtless he did not handle the matter in the way he should have done. I simply requested him to tell you that the colored ministers were invited in error, and to state that the matter was not of particular interest to them. I did not want to take their time by asking them to stay.

"I am very sorry that Mr. Gammon handled the matter in such a way as to humiliate you, as this was entirely out of place. The meeting was called for the purpose of getting people to agree to work in this campaign, and as you see, this would be of no interest to the colored people of the community.

"Very truly yours,
"WM. S. ROYSTER."

That the ministers regarded Mr. Royster's explanation as being evasive and unsatisfactory is indicated by the following letter from Dr. Hunter, closing the incident:

"Mr. W. S. Royster,
"Norfolk, Va.
"Dear Sir:—

"I am just in receipt of your letter of the 24th instant, in reply to mine of the 22nd, relative to the unpleasant incident at the Chamber Commerce, the other day. I thank you for the explanation, but beg to be permitted to say in closing the incident:

"1st. Of the half dozen colored ministers present, all of whom had received a letter similar to mine, I was the only one from Portsmouth. The others were pastors of large and influential churches in Norfolk.

"2nd. I did not observe that any of the other ministers of Portsmouth to whom you refer in your letter as having been carelessly invited, were so unceremoniously made to know that they were not wanted in the meeting.

"3rd. I fail to see why the colored ministers of Norfolk and the people whom they represent, should not be as much interested in a campaign to raise funds for work among the sailors as any other element of the citizenry.

"In closing, may I be pardoned for saying, that the slogan of this, the most momentous of all the wars of history, viz: To make the world safe for democracy, is the veriest sham, if we are going to deny the first principles of democracy, in the united effort needed to be put forth by all citizens of whatever race, color, nationality or station in life, if we hope to win the war upon the lofty principles proclaimed.

"Assuring you that colored citizens everywhere, are willing to do their bit in every phase of the war activities when treated with justice and due consideration, I am,

"Yours very truly,
"E. H. HUNTER."

We Are At Birth of A New World

Out of the Struggle and Pain the Newer Agriculture Will Become Foremost Occupation

adventure 5-13-17

We who are alive today are living to witness the birth of a new world.

Almost the entire earth is in transformation today; our universe is being reconstructed on different lines of thought and endeavor.

We do not refer altogether to the wave of democracy that is sweeping the nations. Europe was reborn to political freedom in the first seven or eight years of the nineteenth century under Napoleon. Napoleon completely overthrew the old system in Europe. The kings came back, even under Napoleon, and today democracy is once more redeeming that old blood-soaked continent.

But we are seeing the birth of a new world through other eyes than even those of democracy. We are seeing the coming of a new world in which idleness, shiftlessness, waste, frivolity will be at low ebb. The high tide of industry, thrift, conservation and serious thinking is even now at our shores.

A New Country.

Within the past two years we have seen the birth of a new England. The titled idlers are gone—many dead in the service of their country; others at work for their country. The hunting grounds and the game preserves have been taken over for farms. And after the war the people will remain on these lands, tilling them and making something of them—and best of all, making something of themselves. The women are at work in home, field and factory and they are to have their place in the government too—the new government that will legislate for the welfare and advancement of the people.

We are seeing a re-born Russia—a Russia in which industry and education and efficiency will replace ignorance, misery and drunkenness.

New and Sounder Thought.

All over the world it is coming—and in our own country, too. Our people are already beginning to think in a sounder way and of better things. Frivolity is giving way to serious consideration of our purpose in life; our duty to ourselves, our community, our country. Idleness soon will vanish with amazing swiftness—everybody will be doing something. Serious thought, hard work, system by government, individuals and communities and the turning once more to the land will make of us a new people and new country.

It is indeed a rebirth—the most gigantic readjustment of the earth in all the history of mankind.

Turning To Soil.

The earth, the soil—hundreds of thousands and millions over the world will turn to it as the one great, solid occupation of man. And they will turn to it, not with reluctance, but with joy. Tremendous strides will be made in agriculture. The wonderful and scientific side of it will be seen and understood by the people as never before. And as the wonders of Nature and science of farming are unfolded to the newer generation on the soil they will no longer care to jam into the sordid and dingy cities to eke out an existence.

The First Profession.

Agriculture will develop, and with astonishing speed, as the greatest of all professions and the most progressive of all professions; the one calling for the widest knowledge and the most efficiency and the one giving the best rewards for effort put forth and knowledge used.

For the first time in centuries agriculture will take its rightful place at the top of all the occupations of man. The thought of scientists, already turning to agriculture, will have a vaster field for use. People by the thousands and hundreds of thousands all over the world will be eager for all the advanced knowledge of agriculture that is put into print.

This old world will produce as it never has before under a new and better system—new ways of doing, new ways of thinking, and a new purpose in work.

People Are Thinking.

Why do we say this? It is not altogether because the world-shortage of food is turning the people back to the soil. It is because people of the world are really beginning to think, and solid thinking always brings man back to that from which he has sprung—the earth. He came from it, he must live off it, and he goes back to it when he dies.

Opportunities Lost.

The world has attempted to get away from the soil. It has failed terribly. And in this failure it is being re-born to the soil. With the richest country on earth, we have mined our soil and shamefully wasted our resources. We have flocked to towns and cities, leaving vast acreage lay idle. With immense sums of money to our credit, the majority of our people have lived in a hand-to-mouth way. Frivolity, idleness and love of show have sapped the energy and warped the minds of many thousands.

But the age of thrift, efficiency, industry, cooperation and better thinking is about to dawn. Let us, each of us, prepare himself and herself for the coming.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

War Conditions and Results—1917

"SECURITY OF LIFE" FOR POLES AND SERBS. WHY NOT FOR COLORED AMERICANS ?

In Two Parts—Part II.

Amsterdam 9-13-17

Poland is to be rehabilitated; the Italians in Istria and the Frenchmen in Alsace-Lorraine are to be given representative government if the Allies are victorious. The Allies talk of justice for the small peoples and President Wilson, himself, declares that **"HENCEFORTH SECURITY OF LIFE, WORSHIP, INDUSTRIAL AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SHOULD BE GUARANTEED TO ALL PEOPLES WHO HAVE LIVED HITHERTO UNDER THE POWER OF GOVERNMENTS DEVOTED TO A FAITH AND PURPOSE HOSTILE TO THEIR OWN."**

Segregation and jim-crowism have long ruled the Federal Government. Both Federal and State Governments are run by WHITES especially for WHITES. In the South they are run for the admitted purpose of preserving "white supremacy." The colored man is neither represented nor considered in either the Federal or the various State governments.

"Security of life . . . industrial and social development." Are not these the very things that the colored people demand of the American government, and demand in vain? And is there in Europe any people under the power of a goverment more diametrically opposed to their faith, purpose and aspirations than are the colored people under the American Government? Not even quartered Poland can claim this dread distinction. Nor Belgium under the heels of the Prussian conqueror. **Neither has felt in times of peace the hellish and brutal hate that is the fate of the colored people every day in the year and in nearly every section of this country!**

The total area of continental United States (excluding Alaska) is 3,026,789 square miles. One-tenth of this territory would be 302,679 square miles. The colored tenth of the population of the United States could logically and justly demand such a portion. The American government and the white nine-tenths (native, naturalized and unnaturalized) it represents to the total exclusion of the colored tenth could not in justice and fairness deny such a proposition. In wisdom, too, this plan has its virtues. It would solve the race problem, in its most acute phases.

Of course, the question of wealth and resources must be considered. The 302,679 square miles that would include the Empire State and the rich coal and iron mines of Pennsylvania, together with the fertile farm lands of New England, would be far more than a tenth measured in figures of wealth. We also realize that territory which would almost cut into two the remaining States—such as possession by an autonomous State of Virginia and West Virginia, both, along with other territory; or of South Carolina North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky—should not be asked by the colored tenth and could not be given by an American government, no matter how lofty and just its purpose. Therefore, we suggest to the consideration of the American people, a colored autonomous State in the West, occupying, say, Washington, Oregon and Idaho, a combined territory of only 245,797 square miles, or 56,882 square miles less than a tenth of the total area of continental United States. All three of these States are sparsely populated: Oregon, with 95,607 square miles, has only 672,765 inhabitants, while Washington, with 66,836 square miles, has a little more, 1,141,990 and Idaho, with 83,354 square miles, has but 325,594. This territory could hardly be compared in wealth or developed resources to the same area in the Eastern part of the country; yet, on the other hand, it possesses vast wealth in its fertile soil, agricultural and horticultural possibilities, mineral deposits, great forests and large rivers one of whose most important assets is the salmon industry. The climate is healthy and equable — mild Winters and cool Summers.

Or, as an alternative choice, the States of California and Nevada. Both—California with 155,277 square miles, and Nevada with 109,821 square miles, would total only 268,118 square miles. or 34,561 less than the tenth. Both States are sparsely populated. California having 2,377,549 inhabitants and Nevada a scant 81,875.

California, while not so well developed as most of the Eastern States, is blessed with vast potentialities; a rich soil, a wonderfully diversified climate — a little cosmos in itself, where all the principal climates of the earth may be enjoyed, from that of Equatorial Africa—Death Valley is the hottest place in the United States—to the Arctic climate of the high and noble Sierras whose towering structures protect the Great Valley of California. While possessed of vast deposits of gold ore, California's chief wealth is in the soil. In 1910 California ranked eleventh among the States in total value of farm property, and in 1899 fourteenth in the value of farm products; $131,690,686. Horticulture is the chief idustry. In 1899 California's output of fruit was more than a fifth of that of the Union.

Nevada is important chiefly for its mining industry; but with wise conservation and the damning of its Winter waters could be made into an important agricultural district. Already many acres are under cultivation. Further, it would act with its numerous mountain ranges as of strategic value, with the high Sierra Nevada and the Coast Range, in the defence of the Great Valley.

All in all, the latter choice—California and Nevada—may be considered, with its warm, sunny, and yet invigorating climate, as better fitted to the climatical preferments of the mass of the colored people. Too, while the territory of Washington, Idaho and Oregon would have as neighbors Canada and the United States, the second choice would have the United States and Mexico — a far more preferable combination.

BOSTON, MASS. TRANSCRIPT
OCTOBER 13, 1917

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE NEGRO AND THE PRESENT CRISIS

To the Editor of the Transcript:

The Patriotic Education Society of Washington recently sent out a news story dealing with the relation of German agents to negro unrest in the South.

While willing to admit that there is nothing at which German agents will stop in order to carry out their sinister plans, I think that there are enough obvious reasons why negroes at present should be greatly disheartened and should be very restless. The American public does not know, as a whole, why negroes are so unsettled. More education and all-round fair play will go far to promote racial good will and national progress. But those who wish to know what representative negro leaders really think will be interested in these loyal words with which Dean Kelley Miller of Howard University closed his recent address before a conference which Dr. P. P. Claxton, United States Commissioner of Education, had called in Washington to discuss Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones's report on "Negro Education": "The American nation can rely unlimitedly on the negro to follow the flag wherever it may lead." He also said: "Leaders of the negro race must be as well qualified as white leaders. There is one formula for race adjustment. It is the law of the road: 'Keep to the Right.' Patriotism is the chief aim of education."

Rev. A. S. Jackson, educational secretary of the African Methodist Episcopal Church, has pointed out that "negro teachers on some of the large plantations are made to teach their pupils that it would be a sin against the Holy Ghost to leave the plantations." On the other hand, Dr Jackson says: "It is natural for the negro to coöperate with Southern white people."

That negroes want more and better schools is shown, for example, in the case of 30,000 negroes in Texas who gave during the single month of May $20,000 for educational work.

Miss Nannie H. Burroughs, who represents an army of colored Baptist women and is the principal of a large girls' school in Washington, in her recent analysis of "Lynching and Negro Unrest" said: "Nothing remains to be done but to make and administer adequate laws, and begin at the fireside to teach white children to respect the laws of our land and to have a correct estimate of the value of human life. . . . Let all Americans remember that one race cannot hate another without itself returning to savagery."

At the recent New Orleans meeting of the National Association of Teachers in colored schools the "Negro Exodus" was the liveliest subject discussed. "Speakers from the affected districts all over the South," says an editorial in the Southern Workman (published by Hampton Institute), "told why people were leaving their sections. Some of the reasons given as the causes were lack of proper consideration; poor school facilities; extremely low wages and inadequate housing conditions; a desire for franchise; and a growing eagerness for the common, every-day justice accorded to American citizens."

Dr. Thomas Jesse Jones, in his epoch-making report on Negro Education, published by the United States Bureau of Education, shows that (1) the annual expenditure for public elementary schools for negroes is $8,000,000 for an attendance of 1,200,000, which is a per capita of about six dollars and sixty-six cents; (2) for public secondary and higher schools, $1,215,112 for an attendance of 23,527, a per capita of about fifty-one dollars and sixty-odd cents. Those who know what it costs to train white boys and girls in the public schools, from elementary to university grade, will appreciate how little training the negro is receiving to prepare himself to become an efficient citizen in a democracy.

Negro leaders stand together as one man on the question of loyalty to the country in the present crisis. They are everywhere telling the masses of colored people to be patient, patient, patient. They believe that God will soften the hearts of men and make justice prevail. They are urging the common people, however, to make big sacrifices to secure education, for they believe that education will win for them far more than charity or legislation.

Negro masses still stand sorely in need

of adequate school training. They are unorganized in their rural isolation as farmers or farm laborers. They believe in the white man who shows even a slight, unselfish interest in them. They are extremely conservative and "long-headed." They have a rare sixth sense, and sense danger easily.

To those who know some of the deeper thoughts of the ablest negro leaders and realize how many are the handicaps and hardships of the negro masses, it is not surprising that unrest, which comes as the result of fear—fear that property may be destroyed or that life may be taken by a lawless mob—should prevail and that thousands of negroes, good as well as indifferent or worthless, should move into communities where wages seem to be high and where there seems to be more protection for life and property.

In the light of these facts, it is scarcely necessary to introduce, as an explanation of negro dissatisfaction, the German agents. Those who have known negroes for years and years and have had the opportunity of sharing the confidence of their leaders, have implicit belief in the negroes' loyalty. Those who really know negroes—rank and file as well as leaders—scout the sporadic rumors that German agents have or have had any appreciable influence among American negroes.

The German agent is a unit in a complex organization. He deals best with those who are organized or can control organizing forces. The negro, while highly gregarious, does not become a unit in an organization that stands for anarchy, for disloyalty to the church or state, or for any renegade purpose.

WM. ANTHONY AERY

Hampton, Va., Oct. 9.

BRISTOL VA COURIER
OCTOBER 23, 1917

NEGRO WOMAN TAKES $12,500 OF LIBERTY BONDS

The following item about a negro woman who formerly lived in Bristol appeared in the Lynchburg News:

"The managing committee of the Lynchburg Liberty Loan Association organized at the Chamber of Commerce Saturday for work among the colored people of the city held a meeting for general organization last night at Merchants' hall on Fourth street. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm shown, it being clearly indicated that the liberty bond movement here will have the earnest and patriotic support of the colored citizens.

"A number of excellent subscriptions were reported last evening, one of which, placed with a local bank by Georgia Whitten, colored, being for one half of the entire $25,000 allotted to the colored people of Lynchburg. This subscription, which will rank somewhat higher than the ordinary, has encouraged the colored citizens composing the committee for work among their people and has served to spur them on to greater efforts for an oversubscription."

South Carolina Food Administrator Appeals to Negroes

The daily Herald.
10-13-17.

Food Administrator Coker Appeals to Negro Carolinians To Help Win War By Buying Liberty Bonds and Conserving Food.

Preponderance of Negro population in South Carolina gives added significance to the question of the part the Negroes are to play in the food conservation campaign. Thoroughly cognizant of the prominent part the race must have in the effectiveness of campaign methods in South Carolina, D. R. Coker, food administrator of the State, has urgently appealed to their patriotism. The question of eating less wheat and sugar is directed to their attention.

Purchase of Liberty Bonds is also urged. The wisdom of investment in government bonds is called to the attention of the well established Negro farmers.

"Don't throw away your money on reed organs and large pictures or broken down automobiles," Mr. Coker adds. "Start right now to putting up something for hard times and put your savings in Liberty Bonds." The appeal reads:

"When the South Carolina commission on preparedness for war appealed to you this spring to raise more food and to waste less food, you responded in a way to demonstrate conclusively the patriotism of a large part of your race. I have frequently said to both colored and white audiences that the Negroes of South Carolina had by their patriotic response to the call of the Government earned the gratitude of all good citizens, and that they should receive due recognition.

"The war is by no means over. For several years more of our people may be called on to make sacrifices in order that the future safety of our nation may be assured. Right now the government is calling on every housekeeper in South Carolina to pledge herself to follow the instructions of the government as to food conservation so that there may be no lack of foodstuffs either in this country or among our allies. This does not mean that we are asked to starve ourselves. On the contrary, the food administration is trying to see that an adequate amount of food will be reserved for the consumption of our own people. It does mean, however, that we are being asked to substitute certain classes of food for certain other classes. We are asked to use more corn and less wheat. We are asked to eat less meat and a little less sugar.

"The government is also asking South Carolians to buy $15,000,000 of government 4 per cent. Liberty Loan Bonds before October 27. Thousands of the farmers of your race are able to buy some of these bonds. Every farmer, black or white, in the State who makes two-thirds of an average crop will have a large amount of clear money after paying all the debts of the year. The present presents a magnificent opportunity to all farmers to put themselves on a sound financial basis and to get ready for the financial storms that many of us think are ahead. It presents the opportunity to many to buy homes or to pay off mortgage indebtedness on their present homes. It also presents a splendid opportunity to the farmer to show his patriotism by subscribing liberally to Liberty Bonds.

"The government is a better creditor than any bank. It offers on these bonds the same rate of interest that the banks pay to their savings depositors. The government bond is the most readily negotiable security. The man who buys bonds is not only doing something to win the war, but is making the best and safest possible investment. I, therefore, call on the Negroes of South Carolina to do everything possible to help in the campaign for the registration of the women of the State for food conservation and also to subscribe as liberally as possible to Liberty Bonds. Go to the nearest bank and they will take your subscription and explain to you the value of the service you will be doing your country, and tell you how absolutely safe will be this investment. Don't throw away your surplus money on reed organs and large pictures or broken down automobiles. Start right now to putting up something for hard times and put your savings in Liberty Bonds."

$71,000 INVESTED IN LIBERTY BONDS

The American
Appeals For Purchase Of

Liberty Bonds At Mass Meeting Brings Very Encouraging Results.

LYON SUBSCRIBES $1,000

Meeting Under Auspices of Colored Division of Maryland Council of Defense.

That Uncle Sam's soldiers must be maintained as the best fighting men in the world was evidenced by the splendid spirit manifested at the Liberty Loan Mass Meeting at Metropolitan M. E. Church, Wednesday night when nearly $11,000 was subscribed for Liberty Bonds.

The meeting was held under the auspices of the colored division of the Maryland Council of Defense. Despite the fact that thousands were attracted by the big Liberty Loan pageant, a good-sized crowd was present. Lawyers, school teachers, business men, physicians and working men and women composed the audience.

Alfred H. Pitts, introduced Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman of the colored division of the Council of National Defense, who presided.

APPEALS FOR THE LOAN

Ringing appeals for the loan were made by Mrs. E. L. Stepteau, who spoke on "The Negro in Past Wars," Bishop John Hurst, who declared that this war and its outcome are of vital importance to the race; William C. McCard, who explained how the bonds may be purchased ,and Howard M. Gross, who made an effective appeal for subscriptions. Lieutenants Curtis Carpenter and Edgar A. Love also spoke .

The subscriptions came in a deluge of $50 ones, some for $100, $200 and upward, until $1,000 was reached. Dr. Ernest Lyon planked down a check for a $1,000 bond and another person who did not want his name mentioned also subscribed $1,000.

As subscriptions have been coming in since the meting the Council of Defense will receive orders at 421 Druid Hill avenue up to noon this Saturday, October 27th, or those desiring bonds may purchase through any bank.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

War Condition and Results – 1917

THE PLANET IS HELD UP BY THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES HERE

The Richmond Planet

Objected to Uzziah Miner's Letter Telling Why He Would Not Volunteer

6/11/17

AN EXPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION USED AS A BASIS TO STIFLE THE PRESS—NO VIOLATION OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AT ISSUE.

ORDERS FROM THE CAPITAL SECURE RELEASE

EDITOR MITCHELL EMPLOYS WASHINGTON COUNSEL—COLORED FOLKS ARE PATRIOTIC.

On last Saturday morning, we were informed that the Planet had not been delivered by the carriers. This was the first happening of the kind during an existence of more than thirty years. Editor John Mitchell, Jr., called up the Richmond Postoffice and upon inquiring about the matter, after some delay on the part of the postoffice official, he directed him to call up the Postmaster, Hon. Hay T. Thornton. In response to the query, Mr. Thornton stated that the Planet mail had been held up, pending instructions from Washington, relative to a communication in the first column, on the first page of the Planet by Mr. Uzziah Miner, former editor of the Howard University Journal Howard University, Washington, D. C., giving his reasons why he would not volunteer in the United States Army.

SPOKE FOR HIMSELF.

He spoke only for himself and he did not advise any one else not to volunteer and he did not oppose the selective draft system. As this action had been taken without notice to the owner of the Planet, and as it virtually confiscated this edition without due process of law, Editor Mitchell was not in the best of humor about it, especially since he had done all in his power to aid the administration and the local authorities in their efforts in upholding the policies and practices of the State and Federal authorities. He sent a wagon down to the Richmond (Va.) postoffice to secure the return of the Planets that were in eighteen mail sacks in that department.

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

After some delay, the information came that the matter would go over until Monday. He could come down then and see about the matter. Editor Mitchell then sent out inquiries as to whether the constitutional guarantees of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press had been suspended. He also wanted to know whether or not a censorship had been established in this neighborhood and by whom. It is hardly advisable at this time to state just what was done. Suffice it to say that he went to Washington last Tuesday, after having previously written a letter to Postmaster General A. S. Burleson concerning the same.

LEGAL ADVICE SOUGHT.

While in that city he retained the law firm of Messrs. Wilson, Huidekoper and Lesh to look after the interests of the Planet. In the meantime, on last Wednesday morning Rev. J. Milton Waldron, D. D., of Washington, D. C., called up Editor Mitchell by long distance telephone inquiring about the facts in the case and wanting to know what could be done to help in the matter, as his organization would have a meeting that night. The public will be kept advised about the matter. It may be well to add that Mr. Miner called upon President Wilson to speak out against the East St. Louis riots as Col. Roosevelt had done, and also demanded that the Department of Justice should hold the guilty parties to strict accountability.

THE PLANETS RELEASED.

The edition of the Planet of the 4th inst. was released last Thursday morning and the carriers proceeded to deliver them to the subscribers in various parts of the city. The fact that this edition had been held up spread throughout the city and many sent to the Planet office to secure copies of the edition.

DEMOCRACY AT HOME

A splendid example of "democracy" as it is practiced here at home, came in the opening concert of the new Municipal Auditorium.

The artist was the daughter of the president of the nation, the head of the army and navy of the United States, the pilot of one hundred millions of people engaged in a world war. How thrilling and how patriotic the occasion! what an opportunity to weld and unify the great masses of the people, white and black, into one spirit of patriotism and purpose!

The place was the new Municipal Auditorium, "open" for the first time—a public property, belonging to the people, all the people, because purchased by them.

The purpose of the concert was to arouse enthusiasm for the war and to raise funds for war-relief,—a business we all are intensely interested in or should be.

It catered to the public for patronage and yet at first Negroes were refused tickets of admission and then the day of the concert it was published that they would be consigned to the two last rows in the gallery and resricted to that—the poorest seats procurable in the house.

All Negroes of all classes and conditions who desired to hear the daughter of the head of the nation must go there, accept these conditions—or stay out. Many who desired to hear her and who are giving many evidences that they are interested in war relief, stayed away—because their sense of self-respect and self reverence would not yield to another of the commoner manifestations of democracy, as we interpret it, at home.

WHO IS LEFKOWITZ?

The news columns of Thursday's papers carried a despatch from Schenectady stating that with millions of dollars in Government contracts on the books the General Electric Company is confronted with a strike of 2,500 machinists and their helpers, who quit work when the company refused to discharge or segregate a Negro drill press operator. The Negro is a student of Union College and is one of twenty young men recommended by the college authorities.

It is reported that the men marched from the works with an American flag at the head of the procession and in an open air meeting President Lefkowitz announced that they demanded segregation of Negroes.

We ask, "Who is Lefkowitz?" From his unpronouncable name, we judge that he is not more than one generation removed from a class of people who for centuries have been segregated, oppressed and outraged in Russia. Has the sudden promise of freedom in Russia made Mr. Lefkowitz forget all those centuries?

The stand taken by the manager of the company is commendable. We hope that he will be just and brave enough to hold it. If he does, he may be sure that Lefkowitz and his whole gang will be glad enough to go back to work. It is reported that if the management and the men are unable to reach an agreement, Government intervention is anticipated. We hope it won't go that far, for we should rather trust the case with Manager Emmons than with the present administration.

Again we call attention to the preposterous picture of Lefkowitz marching under an American flag demanding the segregation of Negroes.

60 WARREN ST. NEW YORK.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JULY 14, 1917

THE NEGRO AS SOLDIER.

The notion has gone abroad, quite erroneously, that making the world safe for democracy is to be the work of the white man in the armies of the United States, not of the man of color.

It is an impression that needs to be corrected. It is an impression that does an injustice to our government by attributing to it a willingness to do an injustice to the Negro.

The call for troops is for Colored troops as well as white. The army recruiting stations want both. The draft will not discriminate. And there is an officers' reserve training camp for the Negro as there is for the white man.

Over yonder in France some of the best fighting that has been done for the Allies has been done by Turcos and Senegalese in the French service and by troops from the Sudan, a region controlled by the British, under the flag of Great Britain. In Africa itself the Negro has made up most of the force not only of England, France and Portugal, but of Germany as well.

The record of the Negro in the wars of the United States is at once long and honorable and we have no doubt that, when the opportunity comes, he

will add to it some glorious chapters "somewhere in France."—Louisville Herald—Editorial.

A GREATER WAR PREDICTED

Journal & Guide 9/29/17

Plans that are now being made for a world-peace after the Anglo-Saxon peoples and their Teutonic cousins have exhausted themselves in the present conflict, are liable to be upset, according to the prediction of Mr. Lajpat Rai, an East Indian of national prominence. Unless the populations of Asia and Africa are to be included in the new democracy after the war, Mr. Rai sees a new war, far more terrible than this one, in which 750,000,000 peoples of the darker races of the East will be pitted against the Western world.

From the same platform upon which the voice of the Asiatics was heard in such thunderous tones, Dr. DuBois, leader of Negro thought in America told the American people that they had never faced the Negro problem and that the nation would never be able to think straight until it did. Both of these spokesmen of the darker skinned races are prophets that the Anglo-Saxons might do far worse than heed. The civilized Asiatics will surely have to be reckoned with before there can be any true democracy or before there can be any world-peace that is lasting. And America can go on dodging the Negro problem but it will eventually have to be faced, and when it is faced right it will be settled right, and here will be no true democracy or permanent peace in this country until it is settled right.

DULUTH MINN TRIBUNE
NOVEMBER 4, 1917

Negro Race Up In Front

In the great drive all over the country to make the second Liberty loan a success, one of the most marked efforts to do their proportionate share was that of the negro race. They were eager to make it plain that their people are no less vitally interested than the white race in the success of the financial efforts of the United States to make its fight against the enemy as powerful and effective as dollars will make it.

Everybody knows that without money a war cannot be long sustained. Germany hoarded gold for years against "the day" when it would try to score the success of 1870-'71 a thousand-fold. In the early days of this world conflict, one of the chief financial writers of the country declared that the bulk of this coined wealth was locked up in a great tower on an island somewhere in the middle of the Rhine.

The first Liberty loan went over the top with such smashing success that to have marked halting, balking, backing, stalling and faltering as to the second would have largely offset the splendid effects of the first on the enemy's mind. For a few days there did appear to be a little shifting and uncertainty, and the country can thank Bob La Follette for it very largely. We hope he is proud of the hurdles he put on the national course. A happy day for this country and our neighbor state, Wisconsin, when this opportunist leaves the senate of the United States never to return.

La Follette, and his kind of the Caucasian race, impeded the efforts of the government in its appeal for funds, but there was nowhere any member of the negro race engaged in such reprehensible tactics.

In Duluth the negroes subscribed liberally of their means. In one hotel alone, $550 was subscribed. Then, within the week, Duluth has seen some worthy representatives of the race of Douglass and Dunbar, Carruthers and Booker Washington, entrain for service in the national army. They will make good. Let no one doubt that.

In Kansas City, Mo., where of course the negro race is very strong numerically as compared to Duluth, $100,000 was subscribed by its members for the second Liberty loan.

Representatives in this country of many of the nations of Europe vied with each other in their efforts to make a good showing in Liberty loan subscriptions, and most of them came out of the campaign with great credit. The transplanted race from that vast region south of the Mediterranean was not behind them.

MORE NEWS OF BOND BUYING

South Western Advocate 10/18/17

The aftermath of the second Liberty Loan Bond campaign is bringing out some most interesting stories with reference to the Negro's purchasing power and the enthusiasm with which he responded to the call of the nation. His ability to purchase Liberty Bonds proves that he has thrift, and his ability to save and certainly he cannot have anything to save unless he works. His willingness and enthusiasm to buy Liberty Bonds is evidence of his patriotism. Mrs. Georgia White, who lives at Lynchburg, Virginia, subscribed to one-half of the Liberty Loan allotted to colored people of that city. The amount of her purchase was $12,500 and in a single meeting held in the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland, the Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, pastor, $11,000 was subscribed. But perhaps the most interesting account comes from Greenwood, Mississippi, which is the county seat of LaFlore County, and, by the way, is the home county of Senator Vardaman. Mr. Albert Watkins at a luncheon given at the close of the campaign referred very enthusiastically to the patriotic spirit of the Negro. Mr. Watkins asserts that every single tenant on the Riverside and Rent-Rack plantations owned by him and Mrs. Watkins, bought Liberty Loan bonds. The number of subscribers was more than half a hundred. Mr. Watkins said that he made a talk to the Negroes at the opening of the campaign and he fully explained to them that they were not compelled to invest their money in this manner.

A Pledge of Devoted Service From a Poor Negro Tenant Farmer.

When President Wilson declared, in his appeal for the support of American people, that each must serve in his own fashion to the limit of his power, doubtless he meant every son and daughter of us all. He may not have intended to include in that sweeping generalization the meek and the lowly, the diseased and the impoverished. He may not have meant to convey the impression that from those who have not shall be taken away that which they have but a letter received by Senator John H. Bankhead and referred to The News as a lesson in genuine patriotic sacrifice, is like a flame of light for those of us who, in more fortunate parallels, blessed with the comforts of life, feel that we have made any sort of sacrifice to win this war.

In response to a patriotic appeal for national service, doubtless sent to many thousands of Alabamians, Lorenzo D. Quinn of Limestone County, a poor negro framer makes this acknowledgment:

Athens, Ala., Sept. 27.

Hon. John H. Bankhead, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir—I was sick when I received your letter, and am not well now, but I am a heap better. I am very glad that the United States is going to control the prices of food because I made no corn last year and year before last and raised no meat, though I worked as hard as I could. The drouth cut off the crops. This year I will make only about a half crop as I had no corn to make my crop on. The merchant charged me $2.50 a bushel for corn on time.

Please inform me how I can serve you. I am a colored man. My mother and father are both dead. My mother was a slave. She told me she had ten sons and thirteen daughters.

I am willing to do all I can and to help the United States all I can against the foreign nation. I will give a dollar or two all along. Tell me where I must send this money, where it will be recorded and never forgotten, because I am a citizen of the United States and am willing to do all I can to protect this country.

Yours respectfully,
LORENZO D. QUINN.

There is something terribly pathetic in this, but something as well of the highest and finest heroism going in this world. Senator Bankhead writes that this letter is typical of a great many others he has received with reference to the condition of the tenant farmers in Alabama who, notwithstanding their adversity, are entirely willing to contribute their means to the support of the government during the war.

WAR ORDERS HELD UP BY STRIKERS; BAR BLACK YOUTH

Foreign Union Leader Lefkowicz Demands That Segregation as Practiced in Army Be Applied at Schenectady Electric Works

Schenectady, N. Y., June 29. — That race segregation as practiced in the United States Army be practiced in industrial life has tied up war contracts here.

With millions of dollars in Government contracts on its books the General Electric Company is confronted with a strike of 2,500 machinists and their helpers, who quit work this morning when the company refused to discharge or segregate a colored drill press operator. The colored man is a student at Union College and is one of twenty young men recommended by the college authorities.

The men marched from the works with an American flag at the head of the procession, and in an open air meeting President Lefkowicz announced they demanded the rule recognized in the army—segregation of colored men in companies and on the recreation grounds.

General Manager Emmons conferred with the machinists' committee late to-day and to-night he is in conference with the moulders, who threaten to strike because twenty members of their union have been discharged. These men, the company contends, are not needed, as all the castings used go toward the manufacture of battleship turbines and other castings needed are made in other plants or bought in the open market.

Decision in both cases is expected early to-morrow. Should the men be unable to reach an agreement Government intervention is anticipated.

BUREAU TO PUBLISH NEGRO STATISTICS

(Associated Press)

RICHMOND, VA., Sept. 22—The Richmond and Southern News bureau has been organized here with the object of publishing statistics and news concerning negroes throughout the country. The bureau is a wartime measure, the promoters being desirous of informing the nation about what is being done by the negroes in behalf of America at war. There will be sub-agents in many cities. James W. Poe is president of the bureau.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

War Condition and Results – 1917

THE PLANET IS HELD UP BY THE POST OFFICE AUTHORITIES HERE

The Richmond Planet

Objected to Uzziah Miner's Letter Telling Why He Would Not Volunteer

6/11/17

AN EXPRESSION OF INDIVIDUAL OPINION USED AS A BASIS TO STIFLE THE PRESS—NO VIOLATION OF THE ESPIONAGE LAWS. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES AT ISSUE.

ORDERS FROM THE CAPITAL SECURE RELEASE

EDITOR MITCHELL EMPLOYS W ASHINGTON COUNSEL—COLORED FOLKS ARE PATRIOTIC.

On last Saturday morning, we were informed that the Planet had not been delivered by the carriers. This was the first happening of the kind during an existence of more than thirty years. Editor John Mitchell, Jr., called up the Richmond Postoffice and upon inquiring about the matter, after some delay on the part of the postoffice official, he directed him to call up the Postmaster, Hon. Hay T. Thornton. In response to the query, Mr. Thornton stated that the Planet mail had been held up, pending instructions from Washington, relative to a communication in the first column, on the first page of the Planet by Mr. Uzziah Miner, former editor of the Howard University Journal Howard University, Washington, D. C., giving his reasons why he would not volunteer in the United States Army.

SPOKE FOR HIMSELF.

He spoke only for himself and he did not advise any one else not to volunteer and he did not oppose the selective draft system. As this action had been taken without notice to the owner of the Planet, and as it virtually confiscated this edition without due process of law, Editor Mitchell was not in the best of humor about it, especially since he had done all in his power to aid the administration and the local authorities in their efforts in upholding the policies and practices of the State and Federal authorities. He sent a wagon down to the Richmond (Va.) postoffice to secure the return of the Planets that were in eighteen mail sacks in that department.

A QUESTION OF CONSTITUTIONAL GUARANTEES.

After some delay, the information came that the matter would go over until Monday. He could come down then and see about the matter. Editor Mitchell then sent out inquiries as to whether the constitutional guarantees of the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press had been suspended. He also wanted to know whether or not a censorship had been established in this neighborhood and by whom. It is hardly advisable at this time to state just what was done. Suffice it to say that he went to Washington last Tuesday, after having previously written a letter to Postmaster General A. S. Burleson concerning the same.

LEGAL ADVICE SOUGHT.

While in that city he retained the law firm of Messrs. Wilson, Huidekoper and Lesh to look after the interests of the Planet. In the meantime, on last Wednesday morning Rev. J. Milton Waldron, D. D., of Washington, D. C., called up Editor Mitchell by long distance telephone inquiring about the facts in the case and wanting to know what could be done to help in the matter, as his organization would have a meeting that night. The public will be kept advised about the matter. It may be well to add that Mr. Miner called upon President Wilson to speak out against the East St. Louis riots as Col. Roosevelt had done, and also demanded that the Department of Justice should hold the guilty parties to strict accountability.

THE PLANETS RELEASED.

The edition of the Planet of the 4th inst. was released last Thursday morning and the carriers proceeded to deliver them to the subscribers in various parts of the city. The fact that this edition had been held up spread throughout the city and many sent to the Planet office to secure copies of the edition.

DEMOCRACY AT HOME

A splendid example of "democracy" as it is practiced here at home, came in the opening concert of the new Municipal Auditorium.

The artist was the daughter of the president of the nation, the head of the army and navy of the United States, the pilot of one hundred millions of people engaged in a world war. How thrilling and how patriotic the occasion! what an opportunity to weld and unify the great masses of the people, white and black, into one spirit of patriotism and purpose!

The place was the new Municipal Auditorium, "open" for the first time—a public property, belonging to the people, all the people, because purchased by them.

The purpose of the concert was to arouse enthusiasm for the war and to raise funds for war-relief,—a business we all are intensely interested in or should be.

It catered to the public for patronage and yet at first Negroes were refused tickets of admission and the day of the concert it was published that they would be consigned to the two last rows in the gallery and restricted to that—the poorest seats procurable in the house.

All Negroes of all classes and conditions who desired to hear the daughter of the head of the nation must go there, accept these conditions—or stay out. Many who desired to hear her and who are giving many evidences that they are interested in war relief, stayed away—because their sense of self-respect and self reverence would not yield to another of the commoner manifestations of democracy, as we interpret it, at home.

WHO IS LEFKOWITZ?

The news columns of Thursday's papers carried a despatch from Schenectady stating that with millions of dollars in Government contracts on the books the General Electric Company is confronted with a strike of 2,500 machinists and their helpers, who quit work when the company refused to discharge or segregate a Negro drill press operator. The Negro is a student of Union College and is one of twenty young men recommended by the college authorities.

It is reported that the men marched from the works with an American flag at the head of the procession and in an open air meeting President Lefkowitz announced that they demanded segregation of Negroes.

We ask, "Who is Lefkowitz?" From his unpronouncable name, we judge that he is not more than one generation removed from a class of people who for centuries have been segregated, oppressed and outraged in Russia. Has the sudden promise of freedom in Russia made Mr. Lefkowitz forget all those centuries?

The stand taken by the manager of the company is commendable. We hope that he will be just and brave enough to hold it. If he does, he may be sure that Lefkowitz and his whole gang will be glad enough to go back to work. It is reported that if the management and the men are unable to reach an agreement, Government intervention is anticipated. We hope it won't go that far, for we should rather trust the case with Manager Emmons than with the present administration.

Again we call attention to the preposterous picture of Lefkowitz marching under an American flag demanding the segregation of Negroes.

60 WARREN ST NEW YORK

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JULY 14, 1917

THE NEGRO AS SOLDIER.

The notion has gone abroad, quite erroneously, that making the world safe for democracy is to be the work of the white man in the armies of the United States, not of the man of color.

It is an impression that needs to be corrected. It is an impression that does an injustice to our government by attributing to it a willingness to do an injustice to the Negro.

The call for troops is for Colored troops as well as white. The army recruiting stations want both. The draft will not discriminate. And there is an officers' reserve training camp for the Negro as there is for the white man.

Over yonder in France some of the best fighting that has been done for the Allies has been done by Turcos and Senegalese in the French service and by troops from the Sudan, a region controlled by the British, under the flag of Great Britain. In Africa itself the Negro has made up most of the force not only of England, France and Portugal, but of Germany as well.

The record of the Negro in the wars of the United States is at once long and honorable and we have no doubt that, when the opportunity comes, he

War Conditions and Results – 1917

BOSTON, MASS., TRANSCRIPT
JULY 30, 1917

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THE NEGRO'S DISSATISFACTION WITH HIS COUNTRY

To the Editor of the Transcript:

In your editorial columns, in connection with your condemnation of the race riot in Chester, Pa., you say today (July 27): "The attitude of some of the colored leaders since the war began has contributed to the feeling against them. . . . At Youngstown, O., the assembling militia say that they have repeatedly been insulted by colored men. This sort of sentiment is undoubtedly a reaction from injustice, but the present is a time when it should be rigidly repressed by the colored leaders, in the interest not only of their own people's safety but of a future equitable settlement of all grievances."

I think that it would be very difficult to prove that genuine leaders among the negro people have suggested or sanctioned insult to the representatives of authority. Perhaps you do not realize in fact what a tremendous burden is placed upon really responsible negro leaders and that by their own people they are most frequently criticized for their conservatism. But all the questions raised by your editorial are of such far-reaching import that where there is so much darkness of counsel the search of another honest seeker for light might at least be tolerated. The matter is all the more important in view of the war. Senator Borah has just reminded us of the seriousness of the contest in which we are engaged: and it is the demand of patriotism that we look facts squarely in the face. We must examine ourselves, see on just what foundations our structure has been reared, and just how far we have strayed from first principles. Only thus can we win in the end.

For any great period of stress does take us back to first principles. Our Government was reared on an ideal of equality of opportunity and equality before the law. Each man was entitled to the rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Governments, we were told, derived their just powers from the consent of the governed; and our national Constitution, speaking after the hard experience of the Civil War, declared that there should be no discrimination in the suffrage on account of "race, color or previous condition of servitude."

Now if we are honest, after one hundred and thirty years we shall have to confess that our Government has consistently strayed from the foundations on which it was erected. The "dear people" in America do not govern themselves. Comparatively a few men control the destinies of thousands. Kansas and South Carolina have only to be compared in a presidential election for us to see that our representatives do not represent. We do not have equality before the law. A poor man does not stand as good a chance before the courts as a rich man; and in a large section of our country there is virtually one law for the white man and another for the black. Disfranchisement has made a farce of the fifteenth amendment; how important is the question may be seen from the last presidential election, which really turned on the "rotten borough" system that we now have. In all our life at present there is nothing more sad than this, that the great heart of the American people has little confidence in things political. We have heard of wire-pulling even in connection with the recent draft. Let it be known that anything whatsoever is "in politics," and the average citizen is in despair.

With reference now to the negro, four things have happened this year, and especially since the war began, which must be taken into account in any consideration of the problem. I consider these not exactly chronologically but in what I consider the order of increasing importance. Judge, then, how far-reaching they must be when I must place first the burning of Ell Person near Memphis on the eighth of May. Of course there have been other lynchings, several as bad as this. Within the last thirty years American citizens have regularly lynched negroes at the rate of from fifty to two hundred a year. It happens, however, that every once in a while a lynching is of so atrocious a character that it commands extraordinary public attention and in unusual measure adds to the depression of the race. Such was the "corkscrew" lynching in Mississippi some years ago; such was the lynching of the whole Barbour family, including two young women, in Georgia; such was the burning of Jesse Washington in Texas last year; such was the case in the instance near Memphis. Says an investigator, who went to the scene some weeks afterwards: "At the base of the iron rail to which Ell Person had been chained the earth was still black and charred; at its top, placed there to mark the spot, there floated an American flag."

The next matter was the riot in East St. Louis in the first days of July. I quote the New York Times: "It is estimated that 50,000 men and women were in the streets and that more than two-thirds of this number were armed. Small boys carried revolvers and were shooting at the blacks. . . . Whenever a white man attempted to drag a negro from the street, intending to give him medical attention, the mob with drawn pistols forced him to desist. Several negroes who were killed were thrown into Cahokia Creek. . . . A mob of more than one hundred men, led by ten or fifteen young girls about eighteen years old, chased a negro woman at the Relay depot about five o'clock. The girls were brandishing clubs and calling upon the men to kill the woman. A lone negro man appeared in the railroad yards. The mob immediately gave up the chase of the woman and turned upon the man. He was shot to death. . . . Three more negroes were seen by the mob as the terrorized blacks were trying to escape from a burning building. One of them was strung up to a telephone pole and the other two were shot. The bodies were left in the street." On this whole matter the press of the country was singularly silent, and there has been no adequate investigation. We submit that so long as such things happen in our country with impunity it is farcical to talk about democracy in Russia.

The third matter is the Des Moines camp. From the very beginning our present Administration has adopted a policy of segregation and jim-crowism whenever the negro was concerned. Especially has it forced segregation in the departments at Washington; it has carried prejudice to Hayti and to the new Danish Islands; and a camp moulded on the same lines was simply a part of the general policy. The young men who went to Des Moines are representative of the very best that we have, and from all accounts they are doing their work splendidly; but it must not be forgotten that they have been simply the latest victims of official segregation.

But worst of all, far worse than anything else, was the corner on the registration card. Perhaps the white people of the country do not know that at the recent registration of young men a special corner indicated race in the case of all colored men. They ought to know it, and that it applied all over the country. The negro people have not yet been able to understand why any special provision should have been made for them.

These are important matters, involving the very fundamentals of citizenship. Now whatever colored leaders may advise, one can easily see how by any one of the things that have been mentioned the ordinary man in the street may have his teeth set on edge. Put yourself in his place and see how you would feel about it.

And I affirm that until such fundamental wrongs are righted we cannot expect to have the country or the victory that we wish. The negro is not quite satisfied with the prospect of "a future equitable settlement of all grievances." That settlement becomes a less and less vivid future condition. Day after day new insults are added and new riots tolerated; and we ask that these be stopped before there be any more criticism of our loyalty.

And we have a great many other things to get right, too, if we are honest. The saloon is on the run; it must go. The exploitation of child labor must stop. Graft has got to go; political corruption has held sway all too long. We have great national sins. Woe unto the world because of offences. If it be that in the providence of God this terrible war is sent to scourge us and to cleanse us, as it was said three thousand years ago, so still it must be said that the judgments of the Lord are true and righteous altogether.

BENJAMIN BRAWLEY,
Professor of English at Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.
Cambridge, July 27.

VIRGINIA NEGRO U-BOAT HERO IN MEDITERRANIAN

The New York Age
7/26/17

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

PHILADELPHIA, PA.—The *Evening Bulletin* of July 21 published a lengthy article by a young American who has spent most of his time since the war with the British patrol fleet, in which the writer tells of the heroism of an American Negro by the name of Green, from Newport News, Va., who saved many lives while a vessel was sinking from a U-boat's blow.

The story, in part, of how the colored man became the hero of the hour follows:

"One trip I made was on the Russian. We were running through the Mediterranean. The days were short, and it was dark, just before dinner.

"I was in my cabin. I had broken my leg in a fall on the deck, and was just beginning to go about with some comfort. Mr. Stevens, the foreman, and Dr. Wright, the veterinary surgeon, were with me.

"'Time for eats,' said Mr. Stevens. 'Let's go.'

"'Oh, don't be in a hurry," I said. 'There's a long evening ahead and—'

"Right in the middle of the sentence came a crash. The Russian shivered as though she were an elastic band stretched tight, and some one had plucked it like a banjo string. That's the only way I can express it.

"Right after the crash, the ship heeled over. We heard feet pattering over the deck. Hoarse commands were shouted back and forth from the bridge to the boat decks.

"The davits squeaked and there was the rattle of ropes through pulley blocks as they got the boats ready. All this happened before we had time to collect our senses and start for the corridor.

"On the deck everything was orderly. Some of the boats had left, but most were still being loaded. They wanted to lower me into one, but it was only a short drop. I overestimated my strength, miscalculated the effect of the heavy sea, and the jar of landing in the boat broke my leg.

"One boat, with at least forty men in it, capsized. We heard the cries, but our boat was so full the sea was washing over the gunwales. The men had to bail continually, although there was scarcely room for them to move their arms.

"Some of those who could not swim went straight to the bottom. Others caught the sides of the boat. Those who could swim, many of them, were drowned by comrades who clutched them round the throat and dragged them down.

"Most of the men scrambled up to the bottom of the overturned boat. It was all right until some of those in the water, who were clinging to the sides, tried to climb to the already crowded bottom. They were not content with having their heads out of water.

"Naturally the overturned boat began to roll, first to one side, then the other. Some of those on the bottom got frightened and shoved the men, trying to scrambled up, back into the sea. I don't know who started this, but in a second a terrible fight for life was in full swing.

Green Assumes Command.

"There were white men and Negroes on the life boat. The struggle quickly became a race battle. White men tried to pull their fellows up on to the boat and shove the Negroes off. The Negroes did the same.

"A man stood as much chance of stopping it as he did of pushing over the rock of Gibraltar—at least, that is the way it seemed, until one Negro, a horse man named Green from Newport News, rose so far above the ruck of humanity about him that he turned the brutal, fighting tumult into men again. He restored democracy on the bottom of that life boat.

"A few of us had kept cool enough to lie quietly on the overturned craft, trying to talk the others into manhood once more. We might as well have ordered the sea to become calm.

"All of a sudden something hit me in the back of the head. Something else grabbed me under the shoulders. I found myself in the water.

"The blow on the head had nearly stunned me. I was just able to flounder around enough to keep afloat.

"Suddenly I felt a body bump against me, and saw the big black face of the Negro, Green, right beside my own.

"I went mad. I thought he was going to drown me, to make one less white man in the beastly fight for life that was still raging. I would have struck at him, but my arms would not work.

"As though in a dream, I felt his arms slip under my shoulder.

"'You'll be all right, boss,' he said. He struck out for the life boat, keeping my head above water. He put me with my hands on the edge and swam off again.

"White men on the boat's bottom pulled me out of the water. Presently the Negro returned with another white man in his arms. This man also was pulled on to the boat. Next time the big black returned, he had one of his own race.

"By then I was strong enough to help pull the rescued Negro on board. Some of the other white men, who had seen Green save two of us, fought their own men off when they tried to throw the rescued black back into the water.

"Three times more Green returned to the life boat, each time supporting the head of a drowning man, black Negro and white alike. One by one, those of us on the boat and around it, began to fight, not for places, but to subdue those who were trying to save themselves by drowning others.

"It was the heroism of this big Negro from Newport News which redeemed the disgraceful conduct of the men in the capsized boat. For an equivalent act in the trenches, men are decorated. But Green was only a horseman. I never even saw an account of his bravery published."

THROTTLING THE PLANET.

The Richmond Planet
8/11/17

The action of the Postoffice authorities in this city in holding up eighteen sacks of Planet mail simply because a correspondent dared to state therein why he would not freely volunteer in

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

the United States army, and calling upon the Chief Executive of the nation to speak out upon the East St. Louis riot, as COL. ROOSEVELT had done and calling upon the Department of Justice to hold the murderers of those innocent colored people to a strict accountability, is without parallel in the history of this State. This is why we made the inquiry if the constitutional guarantees of citizenship, as they relate to the freedom of speech and the liberty of the press, had been suspended.

Until they are suspended, we fail to see how even the congress of the United States can pass legislation that will annul and set aside the provisions thereof. The outrage upon the public, upon the management and upon the ownership was all the more outrageous when it is remembered that the columns of the Planet have been used free of charge for the dissemination of information by the Treasury Department relative to Liberty Bonds, and by the War Department relative to recruiting, and by the Board of National Defense relative to inducing colored people to remain in the Southland.

After living here a lifetime through the darkest days of Democratic rule, for the first time the officials of the national government have the effrontery to attempt to control the columns of this journal, which has been guaranteed the right of liberty and free speech. This is one of the logical evils of a centralized form of government. The Democracy of the Southland has fought this form of oppression for more than half a century. We are not ready to bow to it now. Colored folks are loyal to the national government and will not do anything to embarrass it in its efforts to win a war supremacy.

We do not stand for force in this matter. We will yield to persuasion. We do not belong to that class of people who prefer to be a live cur to being a dead lion. If the Postoffice officials and the Department of Justice wish to edit the Planet, we are willing to tender to them the ownership and control for such time as it may prove to be of essential benefit and advantage to their aims, but we refuse to be brow-beaten and insulted and with being even suspected of disloyalty because a citizen of the United States, with probably more zeal than judgment, sees fit to conscientiously express an opinion about the deplorable happening at East St. Louis, Illinois.

We have some friends in this country, and it may be that we have not much longer to live. Certain it is we shall file protest after protest against this unjust treatment, the like of which could not be more than duplicated across the seas.

NEGROES SUBSCRIBE $120,000.

Kansas City Star

The Negro committee reported that $120,000 had been subscribed by Negroes. This does not indicate the bonds that have been bought by employees of various industrial enterprises and railroads. William T. Kemper said that he was surprised to see so good a showing, and that he did not expect the Negroes to subscribe more than $100,000, because their committee was not appointed until a few days before the close of the campaign. They did not have the complete organization and facilities for reaching their people and urging the buying of bonds.

It is especially creditable to the Negroes of the community that they succeeded in reaching their quota of $100,000, a sum which the leaders of the movement among the people of their race had voluntarily established as their goal. The sum is small in comparison with the huge aggregates rolled up by other subdivisions of the population, but a great many considerations entered into the Negro campaign which were absent from that carried on by other "classes," interests, etc. That $100,000 should be raised exclusively among the Negroes of the community is an admirable tribute to their patriotism and no small testimony to the spirit of self-sacrifice which animated them. From every point of view, therefore, Kansas City lived up to the best traditions of the "Kansas City spirit," and all concerned in rolling up this victory may have an abundant share in the common credit.
—Kansas City Journal.

A PARADE OF ONLY ONE CLASS OF AMERICAN CITIZENS.

In the parade that took place in this city last Wednesday, out of the 7,000 men, women and children, there was not a colored man, woman or child in it; this was not because they did not desire to be in it, but because they were not invited and were not wanted. What would have delighted the soldier boys of Camp Gordon and the officers from Des Moines, Iowa, and the thousands of Negro school children more than to have had an opportunity to have displayed their patriotic spirit and their loyalty to the flag than to have marched in the parade along with their white citizens? Nothing in the world. They would have vied with their white fellow citizens in displaying the martial spirit. But not a single colored person was invited to take part; it was a burning shame and a reflection upon the great city of Atlanta!

Here many of these black boys have volunteered and offered their lives to fight for their country—thousands of them have left their homes and have been drafted into the army to show to the world that they are citizens and patriots like other men and citizens; and yet they were snubbed and treated like scullions. They were not wanted—actions spoke louder than words. What encouragements did they get for volunteering to offer up their lives on the altar of the country? None at all. Though mistreated, let the thousands of Negro soldier boys and school children keep up their courage and possess their souls in patience, for in due time you will reap the reward if you faint not. There is no power on earth to keep what is justly due you, from you, if you will do your duty. As sure as there is a just God that presides over the destiny of nations, so sure will you come into your own if you stand by the right.

Many of the best citizens of this city and community have been so patriotic and interested that they have bought Liberty Bonds—many have taken their small earnings and bought Bonds, and this is their reward—the treatment they receive. How unjust to be snubbed in such a way! The world will look upon this a foul blot upon the escutcheon of this great nation. It was the lamented Lincoln who said:

"A house divided against itself cannot stand, and that the country could not remain half slave and half free." And it may be said with equal truth that in this great world conflict that the country cannot make the world safe for democracy by mistreating a part of their citizens on account of their race and color. They must treat them all alike—it must be "equal rights to all and special privileges to none," if they would present a solid front and make the world safe for democracy. This noble sentiment must be translated into deeds—all classes of American citizens must have a square deal without regard to race or creed. Then and not till then, will the world be made safe for democracy and all men shall be made free and equal. Equal and exact justice must be meted out to black and white alike, or else God who made all men to dwell upon the face of the earth will not give us the victory. We may as well understand this now as last. The motto should be the splendid sentiment uttered by Ex-President Theodore Roosevelt: "All men up rather than some down."

PLATFORM OF THE SAGAMORE CONFERENCE

Survey 8-4-17

THE Sagamore Sociological Conference of 1917 meets at a time when world affairs present a challenge to the forces of democracy unparalleled in history. The conferences in past years have been peculiarly sensitive to every movement which promotes justice, conserves human life and human well being.

Our country has entered a world war for the avowed purpose of conserving and extending democracy. These conferences have always championed this great cause. We hope that the present war will advance democracy not only in the United States but in the world. We therefore believe that it rests upon us as friends of democracy to give the war our unstinted support so long as it serves this avowed purpose.

The problems raised by the war are so novel and perplexing in their moral, social and political aspects that we feel a solemn need for specific education to enlighten present and future citizens in the meaning of sane patriotism. We therefore call upon the church, the public school, the open forum and all other appropriate agencies to mobilize their resources of brains, experience, equipment and leadership to foster the right conception of duty in the present juncture, to clarify our national aims, and to guard our national development after the war ends along lines of safe and constructive social progress.

This conference stands, both in times of war and peace, for the conservation and the fulfilment of human life. We place ourselves on record against the suspension of protective legislation affecting the safety, health and well-being of the workers. On the contrary, we urge the strengthening and extension of such legislation to meet the increasing perils of new and dangerous industrial occupations arising from the prosecution of war.

In particular we advocate an expert study of the waste incident to unnecessary fatigue, and the proper and effective correlation of federal, state and local employment agencies under national supervision to the end that men and women may easily find opportunities for work.

In view of the danger of a world food shortage, we urge the elimination of every possible source of waste in the production and distribution of foodstuffs. We therefore condemn the use of grain in the production of malt and spirituous liquors; we urge attention to the excessive cost of distribution of food and other commodities; and call for government aid in securing cooperation between producer and consumer, and the elimination of multiple profits.

In conclusion, we recognize the great value of this conference composed, as it is, of men and women of many occupations, many interests and many minds, but all devoted to the right solution of the complex problems arising out of a rapidly changing world order.

A MYSTERY SOLVED

9-29-17

"Get off the earth, you Japs, Hin-
"Get off the earth, you Japs, Hindoos
Ofrio American 9-29-17
and Niggers."
"No we won't, you stop shoving"

A circular with the above printed in large type in red ink, and with a paragraph accusing the whites of gobbling up practically the entire surface of the earth, exterminating the natives, and denying those, whom they do not wipe out, the rights of citizenship in the name of civilization, Christianity, and religion has been sent broadcast over the country for the past two years. This office has received several unsigned copies. The unknown author termed it a "mild rebuke to the pale face greed, avarice, and rapacity. First shot in the initial skirmish inaugurating a war of races unless colored people are better treated."

This last line got the author in trouble with the Federal authorities, and last week James E. Henderson, physician, of Springfield, Illinois, was arrested charged with the distribution of riot-inciting literature. Dr. Henderson admitted his guilt, said he had sent a copy even to the U. S. Marshall, and is out on $2,000 bond.

Dr. Henderson's circular would have been quite as effective without his last statement as with it. Had he left it out, he would not now be in the toils of the Federal authorities. He has the right to his propaganda against "pale face greed," but even the sincerest race patriot should have the sense not to talk about rebellion when there is no chance of its success.

TITUS ALEXANDER IN CITY

Titus Alexander, Los Angeles, Cal., national organizer for People's Counsel of America for Americans and Terms for Peace, is in the city stopping at the Fort Dearborn hotel, Room 1122. He is the only member of the Race connected with the organization. Saturday he was given a drive in the Red Racer by Toney Langston and later Mr. Alexander was entertained by Mr. Langston in the loop with a dinner.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH — REEL 7

War Conditions and Results – 1917

Historic Pageant Is Given By the Negroes of Atlanta

Constitution 10-1-17

Several thousand people thoroughly enjoyed the great historic pageant given last night at the Auditorium by some of the best talent among the negroes of Atlanta.

The pageant, which was entitled "Choosing the Better Part," was written by Burwell T. Harvey, Jr., and was presented under the auspices of the Atlanta Public School Teachers' association.

It was given by about two hundred of the colored teachers and children of the school system, the direction of the pageant being in the hands of the author.

The curtain lifted on a scene of Africa and various stages in the development of the negro were shown until the present time was reached.

The loyalty of the negroes, especially in the civil war period, when the slaves remained at home and guarded the wives and the children of their masters, who were away at the front in battle, was particularly stressed.

Among the songs sung in the first part of the pageant were "America," "I Wish I Had Died in Egypt Land" and "Swing Low, Sweet Chariot."

One of the best features was a plantation scene which was presented in very realistic style, the dancing, especially of the buck and wing variety, being especially good. A little negro boy and girl made a big hit.

Under the sub-title, "Call to Arms," the pageant presented a striking tableau, with the entrance of "Liberty," dressed in American colors, and a large number of little fairies all in the national colors.

"The Star Spangled Banner" and "Loyalty Is the Word Today" were the concluding songs.

There was a large number of white people present. The pageant was given as a benefit for the negro soldiers at Camp Gordon.

BALTIMORE, MD. AMERICAN
SEPTEMBER 25. 1917

COLORED COMMISSION MEETS

War Defense Body Is Addressed by Governor.

The Colored Commission on War Defense met at Sharp Street Memorial Church, Dolphin and Etting streets, yesterday and was addressed by Governor Harrington, who in a vigorous address pointed out to his colored hearers of what great assistance they could be to the state and the nation at large by doing their utmost in support of the war measures adopted by the government.

After the Governor's address the commission, headed by former Liberian General Consul Dr. Ernest Lyon, who was appointed state chairman by the Governor, organized by electing H. M. St. Clair, first vice chairman; G. R. L. Diggs, second vice chairman; William M. Alexander, third vice chairman; L. H. Davenport, fourth vice chairman; John H. Murphy, fifth vice chairman; H. M. Gross, secretary; Rev. J. N. Gaines, treasurer, and George T. Bragg, state chaplain.

The following men are the chairmen of these subcommittees: Rev. C. E. Stewart, on federation of colored women; E. B. Taylor, on Red Cross society; Charles R. Shipley, on food conservation; Alfred Pitts, on finances; J. P. Evans, on speakers' bureau; Dr. S. Bernard Hughes, on sanitation; W. L. Fitzgerald, on industry; John Mathews, on agriculture; W. C. McCard, on domesticity; Mason A. Hawkins, on education; W. A. Haekins, on legal department; W. J. Naylor, on supplies for the soldiers, and Dr. C. Ernest Lyon, on a farmers' statewide convention, to be held in Cambridge some time this fall.

Things You Can Look For Soon

advertiser 5-13-17

The conscriptin,g equipping and training of a vast army of our young men who are suited to military service.

The conscripting of all available labor for the fields in the East, the South, the Central West and the Northwest. The taking over of idle lands by the government, the owners being paid a fair rent. The putting of the labor on the lands for intensive cultivation with modern machinery and under farm experts in Government service. The paying of good wages to the workers.

The keeping of these lands after the war and giving the workers trained on them a full opportunity to buy them.

The taking over of millions of additional acres for the men in the armies after the war. The putting of these men on the lands under farming leadership and the selling of these lands to the soldier-workers at low prices on long terms.

The mobilization of hundreds of thousands of young women for work in the hospitals, in the factories where woman's skill is most needed, in the work of home economics and the teaching of more practical things in the schools.

The enlargement of the Department of Agriculture so that it will be the largest department of the Government.

The putting of hundreds of millions of idle dollars into circulation through the repeated issuing of bonds.

The end of all idleness, whether among men or women, in the United States.

The guaranteeing to the farmer of certain prices—high prices—for his products. The naming by the Government of certain prices above which no foods shall be sold.

The bringing of order, system and industry to all parts of America.

[illegible] Nacogdoches, Tex. Sentinel
NOVEMBER 1. 1917

A COLORED CITIZEN DISPLAYS PATRIOTISM

Officers of the Commercial State Bank of this city inform The Sentinel that they have sold a thousand dollars worth of liberty bonds to Arnold W. Mattox, a well known colored citizen of the county.

Mattox resides in the Trawick or Linn Flat community, and taught school for many years. He saved his money and invested in land, and in recent years has been giving his attention to farming and stock raising, with which he is prospering, and is said to be "well fixed" in this world's goods as a result of his frugality, and has made the county a good citizen in all things that go to make up good citizenship, ever ready to do his part in anything that pertains to the welfare of the community.

Among other good elements of citizenship displayed by this worthy colored man is his appreciation of education and the educational interests of the country, and he has given his children a good educatioin. He has a son who graduated from the medical college of Philadelphia, and is now in the medical corps of Uncle Sam's army.

[illegible] Republican
PHOENIX, ARIZ. ARIZONA
OCTOBER 18. 1917

Negro Loyalty

Facts and figures given in the Presbyterian Advance with regard to the loyalty of the Negro race make pleasing reading. For instance, it is shown that in spite of all sorts of rumors about German gold stirring up an uprising of the Negroes of the South, the best refutation of this calumny was the fact that there was no such uprising.

"It is very gratifying, therefore," says the Presbyterian Advance, "to discover that the splendid loyalty of the Negro is being proved in many ways. Of course, there are enough ignorant and vicious—one might say, insane—Negroes to constitute the exceptions which prove the rule; but, in registration, in subscriptions to Liberty bonds and in contributions to Red Cross funds, the Negroes of the South are proving magnificently that, to the extent of their ability, yea and beyond ttheir ability, they manifest their loyalty by their works."

The article goes on to tell of an old Negro farmer in West Tennessee who having saved $50 from last year's crops, so that he would not have to borrow this year, deliberately went to town and made arrangements with a merchant to supply him on credit as heretofore and then offered his whole savings, $50, to the local Red Cross committee. The Advance wants to know of any white man who has stood ready to make such a sacrifice.

"At the same meeting held in the great Ryman auditorium (at Nashville) the group of Negro workers who sat on the platform with the white workers, were able to report that their race out of its poverty had contributed $25,000 out of the total of $180,000 raised.

The balance of the story is best told in the Presbyterian Advance's own words:

"One of the most stirring speeches of the occasion was made by Isaac Fisher, director-general of the Negro workers, and no address was received with more enthusiastic sympathy. That was because it throbbed and rang with loyalty. 'We have not much money,' said the speaker, 'but we are as rich as an in devotion. When we heard how the Germans treated the women of Belgium,' he continued, 'some of us remembered how, fifty years ago, the Negroes took up their lonely vigils to protect the white women while the white men went to war, and we determined that we would stand ready to give our last drop of blood for the defense of the world's womanhood.' No wonder that the audience went wild in its approval, for in all history there is hardly a finer illustration of loyalty than the story of how southern Negroes were true to the trust imposed upon them when our land was rent by civil war."

White man, look to your laurels. Today the Negroes of this state are doing their full share for the Liberty loan and Red Cross. They are proving their loyalty to the country which has made them free. You who have never been else than free can do no less than they in proportion to your means

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

NORFOLK VA VIRGINIAN PILOT
JULY 23, 1917

Will Close Campaign For Colored Orphans

Mass Meeting Will Be Held At First Baptist Church, Colored, Sunday

Charles S. Morris, Jr., national field secretary for relief of colored French war orphans and widows, has arranged a great meeting to close the campaign next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock in the First Baptist church, colored, Bute street.

The occasion promises to excell the opening meeting, which was held two weeks ago. Dr. F. E. May, French consul in Atlanta, Ga., and treasurer of the national association, is expected to be present and speak. Cap. Tazewell Taylor has been invited. Former Justice James S. Barron will also deliver an address. J. H. S. Baxter will recite an original patriotic poem. The choir of First Calvary Baptist church will furnish sacred music. Prof. Jerry C. Anderson, director of the Old Southland Sextette Company will render a bass solo.

The Hiawatha and Elk quartets have been invited to render selections. Bank Street Baptist Sunday school archestra will play patriotic airs. The Excelsior band has also been invited to participate in the program.

Dr. Charles S. Morris will deliver a short address and Charles S. Morris, Jr., will make the appeal.

White citizens are earnestly invited to attend this meeting, and it is hoped a large number will do so.

A special call meeting of the local colored committee will be held one day this week. Many plans are to be suggested for the closing. The campaign is rounding into definite shape, with over $600 pledged and paid. A tag day next week will be one of the features.

Yesterday and next Sunday are known as "French Relief Days" in which offerings will be raised for the further support of this work. The ministers will make a public report of their efforts at the mass meeting.

A large number of persons have made subscriptions, which it is hoped will be sent now. Funds are urgently needed and it is hoped people will respond to this appeal. Send money or checks to Charles S. Morris, Jr., 711-717 Highland avenue, or to W. H. Rich, Brown Savings Bank, Queen and Grant streets.

MARYLANDERS WHO BOUGHT LIBERTY BONDS

New York Age

BALTIMORE—The colored people of Baltimore and the State made a fine showing in subscribing for Liberty Bonds, and it is estimated that their subscriptions totaled several hundred thousand dollars. The colored auxiliary of the Maryland Council of National Defense had a rousing rally for the loan on Wednesrday of last week. More than $15,000 was subscribed. Thomas R. Smith, the hotel proprietor, took $2,500 worth of the bonds and Dr. Ernest Lyon, chairman of the auxiliary, laid down his check for $1,000. Alfred H. Pitts also took a $1,000 bond. Bishop and Mrs. John Hurst were among the many subscribers.

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
NOVEMBER 10, 1917

Negro Criticises U. S.; Naturalized Citizen Resents And Is Shot

Arthur Hadad Has Bullet Wound In Hand As Souvenir of Loyalty to Land of Adoption.

Resenting unseemly remarks concerning the government cost Arthur Hadad, Assyrian fruit-stand operator, of 1034 Texas avenue, a bullet wound in the hand, inflicted Sunday night by an unidentified negro, who escaped and is still at large.

According to Patrolmen Phillips, Pinchera and Schroeder, who responded to the call sent in from Hadad's store, the negro went into the store to make a purchase and remained to swear at the government. Hadad, a naturalized citizen, took up the cudgels for his adopted country, and ordered him out of his establishment, declaring that no one could say anything against the United States on his premises.

The negro resented the order, according to the police, and when Hadad started to put him out whether he would or no, opened fire on him, one bullet striking him in the hand.

According to Patrolman Pinchera, one of the three officers who reached Hadad's place of business a minute or two after an excited call for help had reached the police station via telephone, the negro was wounded by one of the several bullets fired at him during the chase, but escaped before being identified.

Negroes To Help Raise Money For Red Cross Chapter

SHREVEPORT LA TIMES
JUNE 19, 1917

"Emancipation Day" Celebration On Liberia Plantation To Give Two-Thirds Of Receipts.

While the negro population of Shreveport is celebrating Emancipation Day they will not have anything on the "country," for the farm hands and negro farmers of the parish are, in their own way, to have a big a celebration as their neighbors in the city. Picnics, dances, barbecues, speech-making and other means of observing the day have been arranged for on an elaborate scale, but nowhere will the celebration to be staged at Liberia plantation be exceeded.

Mrs. Olive Foster, the owner, has taken charge of arrangements for the celebration on this big Bossier plantation, and the negroes are guaranteed the biggest party they have had yet. The festivities will start at 4 o'clock with a big ball game between the Liberia team and a team recruited from adjoining plantations for both of whom she has supplied the necessary uniforms, balls, bats, gloves and all the other equipment needed for a ball game played strictly cording to Hoyle. Mayor Ford will be in the pitcher's box for the first volley across the plate.

After the game the plantation hands will put on a vaudeville program for the entertainment of themselves and their friends and two-thirds of the money taken in, as in the case of the receipts from the ball game, will be given to the Shreveport Red Cross chapter.

After the vaudeville program has been completed, there will be dancing and all day there will be plenty of refreshments on hand to keep down summer temperatures.

Negroes for miles around will just naturally gravitate to the cool, shady grove on Liberia place to take part in the celebration, but it is expected that in addition to them there will be a number of white people on hand to watch the ball game in particular, and the other festivities incidentally. In the opinion of many people a negro ball game is better than a three-ring circus with two stages and a train load of clowns, and several of Shreveport's most prominent people have announced their intention of watching this one.

LOS ANGELES CAL EXPRESS
OCTOBER 17, 1917

Black Patriots

We are not surprised to learn that 526 men out of the 691 negro cavalrymen of the regular army stationed at Fort Huachuca, in Arizona, subscribed for $47,000 worth of Liberty bonds. Circumstances and conditions considered, that total is a really great subscription. We think we speak the truth of those black boys when we add they are as willing to give their lives to the government as they were to give their money.

It will be noted that their subscriptions were not rejected. Their dollars can be utilized, it seems, as profitably as dollars subscribed by any other citizens. In this respect the negro citizens of Los Angeles are on exactly the same footing as the negro cavalrymen. So far as we are advised, the tax collector has not yet refused to accept their tax money on the ground that their skins are black.

It is only when the negro presents himself as a candidate for public place that it is suddenly discovered that the color of his skin is an insurmountable objection. Even if he proves his merit competitively through civil service tests, he finds the door of opportunity inexorably barred. When there is a distribution of the obligations and burdens incident to citizenship, the black man is not overlooked. According to his means he bears not only his share, but more than his share. If equality is to be enforced in that respect, it should apply in every relation that is based on the fact of citizenship.

EL PASO TEX HERALD
JUNE 14, 1917

NEGRESS OFFERS ALL OF HER CASH

Knows Liberty and Knows Slavery; Helps Liberty Bond Fund.

"I knows slavery and I knows freedom; give me some of them Liberty bonds,' said Lulu Brown, aged negress, when Dan G. Pleasants called on her today to talk over the matter of investment with her—and she bought a bond for $100 and paid cash for it.

Mr. Pleasants, who is one of the workers in the Liberty bond campaign, was called on the telephone Wednesday night and informed that the aged negress had saved some money and had been making inquiries as to the Liberty bonds. She was suggested as a possible purchaser.

When Mr. Pleasants found her Thursday morning in her home in the rear of 801½ North Virginia street, she was enthusiastic on the subject of the bonds. "Here, mister, take my bank book and go buy bonds with it," she said, as she shoved the book at him. The book showed deposits of a little over $500. "I did not have the heart to ask her to take more than $100 worth," said Mr. Pleasants. "If everybody would invest in proportion to their worldly wealth as this old negress did, the Liberty loan would have been oversubscribed in a day. I suggested that $100 was enough now and told her that if the government needed money again, she could invest more."

"It's all right; if Uncle Sam wants any more my money, you jes' come and git it," she told him. "I was a slave 15 years old when Uncle Sam freed the negroes. I know what slavery is and I know what liberty is and I don't want no more slavery, German or any other kind. Take all my money if it will do Uncle Sam any good."

SUFFRAGISTS GIVE $10,000 TO COLORED TROOPERS

New York Age 10/18/17

Announcement was made this week by Mrs. F. Louis Slade, chairman of the War Service Committee of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party, that $10,000 had been donated by the committee for a Y. M. C. A. Unit at Camp Upton, Yaphank, L. I., for the use of colored troops. The suffragists were offered their choice of the eleven Y. M. C. A. units in the camp when their donation was given and they chose the unit for colored troops, believing that they would enjoy making life pleasant for colored soldiers.

The Y. M. C. A. unit is making a strong appeal to women, as it introduces a bit of home influence into military living. At the unit recreation is given the men through games, books, moving pictures and all kinds of entertainments, it and secretaries look out for their physical and spiritual needs. The War Service Committee of the New York City Suffrage Party has already given $10,000 for the Y. M. C. A. unit at the Plattsburg Camp.

There are no colored women on the War Service Committee, but colored suffragists affiliated with the party are highly pleased over the gift made to the men of their race, which came as an agreeable surprise.

Mrs. Annie K. Lewis, a colored vice leader in the Suffragist Party, speaking of the unit said:

"The groups of colored suffragists working in the 13th, 19th, 20th and 21st Assembly Districts are gratified to find that the Woman Suffrage Party lives up to its verbal declarations of democracy. Here is a case where it is treating white men and colored men alike, working for the comfort and well being of both. I hope that when the colored soldiers see the little brass plate that will be put on the unit bearing the inscription, "The Gift of the New York City Woman Suffrage Party," they will realize that women who ask for justice and fair play for their sex are willing to help the members of the race that are struggling to securue these things."

SPOKANE WASH CHRONICLE
JUNE 19, 1917

COLORED PEOPLE BOOST RED CROSS

Give Entertainment Wednesday — Proceeds to Go to Fund for Mercy Work.

Colored citizens of Spokane will "do their bit" in swelling the Red Cross fund and have planned a special program for Wednesday night, the entire proceeds of which will be given to the Red Cross chapter of Spokane. The program, which will be of a patriotic nature, will be given in McVay's hall.

The following numbers are announced as part of the program of the occasion: Opening chorus, "America"; instrumental solo, Mrs. Floyd Turnham; vocal solo, Mrs. Harry Parker; talk on Red Cross work, Mrs. Gus Smith; vocal solo, T. S. Rogers.

The committee in charge is headed by C. H. Wagner, chairman, and Clarence Grubbs, secretary, and the following are assisting with the work: Mrs. J. P. Mapps, Mrs. Charles Wagner, Mrs. Charles Holtzclaw, Mrs. William Stewart, Mrs. Clarence Grubbs, F. L. Wilson, W. A. Ryan, Harris Salsburg and John Thompson.

War Conditions and Results – 1917

RICHMOND VA TIMES DISPATCH
JULY 22, 1917

NEGRO MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECT ON HEALTH

Some of Communities Which Have Lured Workers From South Alarmed at Increase in Tuberculosis.

That negro migration from the South to the north during the past three years is making negro colonization centers of Cincinnati, Pittsburgh and other large industrial communities above Mason and Dixon's line, is the opinion of a number of editors of the two grand divisions of the United States. The Cincinnati Post is running a series of interviews with newspaper men on the subject.

Further than bringing the race problem face to face with communities heretofore free of that condition, many of the editors hold that climatic conditions in the North are sounding the death knell to the black man in an alarming fashion. It is the general opinion of the men quoted that the lure of increased wages has caused the large exodus of black families from Dixie and many of them hold that employment at better wages will be a thing of the past when southern Europe again begins to turn loose its white workers on this country.

Speaking on the question a few days ago one of the Post's own writers says: "Cincinnati has become a huge negro colonization center. It is inheriting rapidly, investigators say, the race problem of Southern cities, but it is so far doing nothing to understand it and solve it. In 1916 the death rate due to tuberculosis among negroes of Cincinnati was 675 in each 100,000. Among whites the death rate was 224 to the 100,000."

D. R. Barbee, editorial writer on the staff of the Mobile News-Item, warns Northern cities of what they may expect by crowding negroes into tenement districts.

"Most of the negroes who have left the South are of the idle and shiftless class, though some from the farming sections have hurt those communities by the exodus," writes Mr. Barbee.

"The housing problems of cities both North and South have become serious, as a cause of this congestion of negro population," Mr. Barbee continues, and he declares the cities will find that the policy is increasing tuberculosis patients and that crimes have multiplied as a result." Finally Mr. Barbee declares that intelligent handling of the problem in the North and in the South will cause a oneness in the dominant race in this country and that all may work out well in the end."

ROCHESTER MAN TAKES $5,000 IN LIBERTY BONDS

(Special to The New York Age)

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Solomon Young, vice-president of the Trustee Board of the A. M. E. Zion Church here, subscribed the largest sum to the second Liberty Loan last week of any colored man in this end of the state. Five thousand dollars was the amount of his loan to the government.

Negroes of Houston Enroll for Active Work in Red Cross

HOUSTON TEX CHRONICLE
JULY 17, 1917

About 350 prominent negro citizens of Houston were in attendance upon the meeting at the colored Carnegie Library last night in the interest of the further organization of a negro auxiliary to the local chapter of the Red Cross and 50 of that number signed up for membership and paid the annual dues of $1.

Former Mayor Ben Campbell, chairman of the local chapter of the Red Cross, was given an ovation, and cordial receptions were given the address of Dr. Hiram B. Harrison, chairman of the committee on military relief of the local chapter, and Rev. A. B. Buchanan, pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church.

Several of the negroes spoke also, and they said that in spite of the fact that they had been largely disfranchised and otherwise discriminated against they were still loyal to their government and wanted a part in the relief work that will be carried on through the Red Cross, which is the only relief agency recognized by the government.

The meeting as a whole was very enthusiastic and the Red Cross officers are pleased with the showing made. E. O. Smith, chairman of the meeting, will call another meeting sometime next week for the further consideration of the work to be done by the negroes.

The status of the colored people in this country is slowly but surely changing. Colored people, who a few years ago were looked upon with disdain are now being observed with favor. This is due to their value as laborers. The seething tide of war has carried tens of thousands of the best white immigrants back to the countries of the Old World and the industrial plants with their steady demands for more of their output must necessarily have other labor to take the place of that which may have gone never to return.

We see or think we see God's hand in all of this. The law of supply and demand is affecting the colored people and the white people as well. If the better class of colored people, who left their homes, are in the large majority, all will be well with us. If the other class gets the upper hand, then our last condition will be worse than the first.

PRAISE FOR TENTH CAVALRY.

Of all organizations of the army as large as a regiment, the Tenth U. S. Cavalry stands pre-eminent in its per capita subscription to the second Liberty loan," writes Col. DeR. C. Cabell, of that regiment. "With an aggregate of 1,329 officers and men, the Tenth Cavalry subscribed for over $200,000 of the bonds, more than $151 per man. It is a fact that this amount would have been materially increased had I not ordered that no man be allowed to pledge his pay to an extent that would not leave him with $10 on pay day. Such patriotism fro mthis regiment of Colored men is worthy of publication."—Army and Navy Journal.

NEW ORLEANS (LA.) STATES
JULY 17, 1917

Negro Chapter of Red Cross Formed

First In the South; Colored Women Start Sewing

J. Madison Vance, a leader of the negro race of New Orleans, announces the opening of a negro chapter to the American Red Cross in New Orleans, which, he said, will be the first established in the South.

The chapter was organized several days ago by local officials of the American Red Cross, and besides J. Madison Vance, L. J. Ross and E. Dominique were placed at the head of the chapter.

Vance announced that a hundred or more colored women started to work Tuesday morning making garments for soldiers. Sewing machines, donated by both white and colored persons, were placed Monday in the big auditorium of the negro Masonic building at Gravier and Saratoga streets.

Monday afternoon the material for the garments arrived, and work was started Tuesday morning.

Some of the best colored seamstresses in New Orleans, Vance said, will devote an hour or so each day toward sewing garments for the soldiers.

RICHMOND VA TIMES DISPATCH
JULY 22, 1917

COLOREDRED CROSS WORKS FOR NEGRO SOLDIERS

Highly Commended by Mrs. John Stewart Bryan, Director of This Branch, for Interest Shown.

At a meeting of the local chapter, Colored Branch, American Red Cross, in the colored industrial exchange, on West Broad Street Friday afternoon, Mrs. John Stewart Bryan, director of this branch of the work in Richmond, commended the chapter for the interest shown and the work done.

Mrs. Bryan said she had been promised a correct list of all the colored men sent to the front and in this way the association and the local chapter would keep in touch with all the negro soldiers from the vicinity of Richmond. Reports showed that many new members had been received and $11 paid into the chapter's treasury since the last meeting.

Rev. W. T. Thompson presided and Rev. M. E. Davis, pastor of Bethel African Methodist Church, urged all colored men and women to identify themselves with the Red Cross, and do their bit in the great work at hand.

The director of the supply department asked for forty women workers to meet her every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday between the hours of 1 and 12 A. M. and 5 and 6:30 P. M. at the Armstrong High School Building.

ATLANTA NEGROES DONATED $914.17 TO THE RED CROSS

The Constitution, 7/15/17

S. C. Dobbs, publicity manager of the recent Red Cross campaign, announced yesterday that the executive committee will wind up the campaign in a few days now, as soon as Harry P. Hermance, chairman of the executive committee, returns to the city.

Mr. Dobbs was deep in his praise of the negroes of the city, who, he said, in addition to giving $414.17, had contributed largely in inspiration. The work they did, he continued, had proved highly gratifying to the members of the committee and they deeply appreciated the work done by the negroes of Atlanta.

Mr. Dobbs spoke to a crowd of sevtral thousand people in Douglasville Friday night. One-third of the audience, he said, were negroes, and their responses in patriotic fervor during the evening were more often than those of the white people.

Atlanta's quota of $250,000 lacks approximately $30,000, and when the final returns are made it is probable that it will be short $25,000. The citizens, on the whole, the executive committee reports, have liberally responded, but the majority of this was from the wage-earning class, who were unable to contribute large amounts.

In the fund from the postoffice employees, the negro mail carriers contributed $500, which amount was not included in the negro collections.

TENTH BUYS LIBERTY BONDS WORTH $47,400

(Special to The New York Age.)

FORT HUACHUCA, Ariz.—Members of the Tenth U. S. Cavalry and Quartermaster Corps, stationed at Ft. Huachuca, have purchased Liberty Bonds amounting to $47,400. This amount will be increased when the First Squadron of the regiment, stationed at Nogales, Ariz., is heard from.

The different organizations of the regiment buying bonds to date are: Quartermaster corps, $2,600; hospital corps, $1,600; headquarters troop, $4,000; supply troop, $2,750; M. G. troop, $4,400; Troop E, $5,650; Troop F, $6,800; Troop G, $2,450; Troop T, $4,250; Troop I, $3,500; Troop K, $5,150; Troop M, $4,250.

Out of 691 men in the two squadrons 536 subscribed, or 77.6 per cent of the entire number.

NEGRO TAG DAY RAISES $722 FOR WAR ORPHANS.

The Constitution 7/20/17

The woman's committee that had charge of the French Tag day that was held July 14 among the colored people has reported total receipts of $722.85. The Tag day was held under the auspices of the Colored American Society for the Relief of the French War Orphans, and the money given will go to their war orphans' fund. The prize winners were: Ays Lyons, Thelma Whittaker, the wife of J. B. Watson and Ida Turner.

[illegible]
CHICAGO DEFENDER
AUGUST 25, 1917

COLORED PEOPLE BUY BONDS.

At a large patriotic meeting held at Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. R. W. S. Thomas, pastor, under the auspices of the Colored Division of the Maryland Council of Defense, in the interest of the Liberty Bond issue, more than $16,000 in Liberty Bonds were subscribed for by the colored people. Among some of those who subscribed are:

Thomas R. Smith, $2,500; Dr. Ernest Lyon and another colored business man, who does not desire to be known, subscribed and paid for two Liberty Bonds at $1,000 each. The Supreme Council, through Joseph P. Evans, $300; the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church, $200; Bishop John Hurst, $300; Albert Johnson, $100; Rev. M. J. Naylor, $100; Clark L. Smith, $100; Carlos Jennings, $100; Rev. A. L. Gaines, $100; the Postoffice employes, $200; W. Ashby Hawkins, $200; W. C. McCard, $200; W. L. Fitzgerald, $200; J. Logan Jenkins, $250; Lieut. D. G. Hill, $200; Charles W. Mills, $200; St. Andrew's Beneficial Society, $150, and a large number of others who took one Bond each of $50.

The result above indicates only one effort. When the record is published it will show that the colored people have subscribed to about $1,000,000. Dr. Ernest Lyon is chairman of the council.

N Y C WORLD
AUGUST 10, 1917

NEGROES ARE NAMED ON DEFENSE BOARD

Maryland Governor Says Colored Folk Are Willing to Aid the Nation.

(Special to The World.)

BALTIMORE, Aug. 9.—Gov. Harrington to-day announced the names of twenty-five negroes, leaders in their race, whom he had appointed members of the negro section of the State Council of Defense. He will name three in each county to act as local committees.

The Governor believes that many of the leaders among the colored people have done excellent work in connection with the war preparations; in fact, that a large part of the race has been ready and anxious to serve. He expects this committee to do much in having negroes stick at work, avoid waste and conform to other patriotic requirements.

COLORED PEOPLE TO AID

BALTIMORE MD STAR
AUGUST 10, 1917

Council of Defense Section Is Named By Governor.

The colored people of Maryland will stand fast behind the state and

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

national administrations to help win the war. So says Rev. J. R. L. Diggs, president of the Maryland Association for Social Service, an organization of representative colored men and women. Rev. Diggs, Rev. W. J. Winston, secretary of the social service body; Rev. Ernest Lyon and others are enthusiastic over the attitude of Governor Harrington in connection with his acceptance of aid from the colored race in Maryland.

The executive has appointed a colored men's association to be connected with the Council of Defense, of 25 members from Baltimore city and three more are to be added later for each county. Officials of the social service body called on the Governor at Annapolis, some time ago and proffered the aid of the colored people, and the creation of the new committee was the result.

NEW ORLEANS TIMES PICAYUNE
OCTOBER 27, 1917

FINAL RESULTS ANNOUNCED.

More Than 70,000 Women, White and Black, Are Registered.

A total of 70,003 New Orleans women registered for war service, according to the latest figures received by Mrs. William Porteous, city chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, which was in charge of the registration here. Of this number 22,137 were negro women.

The response of the women to the registration was almost complete, the figures indicating practically every woman in the city registered. Even the most ardent women workers for the registration were surprised at the large registration, while those skeptical men who refuse to give the women credit and who scoffingly had remarked that not more than 5000 women would register are afraid to show their faces.

The registration by wards was as follows:

Ward	White	Colored
1	2489	576
2	1807	1255
3	5077	3016
4	3577	1084
5	2683	1004
6	2031	1479
7	3159	1971
8	1668	203
9	2771	633
10	3093	2030
11	3941	2376
12	3402	1678
13	3283	1560
14	3505	467
15	2220	1160
16	1388	1084
17	1390	611

NEW ORLEANS LA TIMES
JULY 29, 1917

Kenner Negroes Form Branch of Red Cross

Patriotic songs by Sunday school children and speeches by Rev. C. A. Delonde and M. A. Dimson marked the organizing of a colored branch of the Red Cross at Kenner, La., last week. To date money contributed by individuals and organizations amounts to $40.85.

Toby Gibbons was made president of the society, with Louis Hutchinson secretary. Rev. S. Wilmore was master of ceremonies at the organization meeting. Walter Johnson acted as sergeant-at-arms.

NEGRO TO ANSWER FOR THREATENING PRESIDENT

PHILA PA EVE LEDGER
JULY 9, 1917

Stephen Carter, an Atlantic City negro, will be arraigned before U. S. Commissioner Lewis today on a charge of making threats against President Wilson. The Atlantic City police say that yesterday when Carter was being taken to May's Landing to begin a jail sentence he announced that when released he would go to Washington and "cut President Wilson into small hunks."

COLUMBIA S C RECORD
OCTOBER 15, 1917

NEGROES SPEND SURPLUS BUYING LIBERTY BONDS

E. E. McGill of Darlington, who was at the meeting in this city yesterday, told a rather interesting story of how the negroes were taking to the Liberty bonds.

Mr. McGill, who is a rather large planter, stated that the negroes on his plantation had made enough on their tobacco crop to pay up all their advances and guano bills and were holding their long staple cotton for a better market. He stated that one negro on his place, who had cleared almost $2,000 during the year came to him a few days ago and asked as to the method by which he could acquire about $1,000 "wuth o' dem bonds." Shortly after another negro came up and said, "I hear John is gwitter buy some bonds, I' like ter git about fo hundred wuth mysef."

KANSAS CITY MO JOURNAL
OCTOBER 20, 1917

NEGROES WORK FOR $100,000

Civic League Unanimously Indorses Plan of Liberty Bond Committee.

The Negro Civic League, one of the strongest negro organizations in the city, last night unanimously indorsed the efforts of the negro Liberty bond committee to raise $100,000 for the bonds. They offered to co-operate in every way possible to make their campaign a success.

The women's branch of the negro Liberty bond committee, after a visit to the freight houses and packing plants today, will meet at 8 o'clock tonight at the Paseo Y. M. C. A., 1824 The Paseo, where they will be addressed by speakers in the interest of the bonds. The meeting is for all who care to attend.

HOUSTON TEX PRESS
JULY 9, 1917

Negroes to Organize Branch of Red Cross

Negroes will meet at the negro Carnegie Library at 8:30 p. m. Monday to organize a branch of the Red Cross. Ben Campbell, former mayor, will preside. Jesse Jones has been asked to speech.

A. S. Cleveland, Dr. Hiram B. Harrison and others will be heard. The meeting was postponed from last Tuesday on account of rain.

NEW ORLEANS [illegible]
JULY 15, 1917

COLORED POPULATION TO HELP RED CROSS

Colored Citizens of New Orleans who are members of Auxiliary No. 6 to the New Orleans Chapter of the American Red Cross will give a concert and dance Friday night in Economy Hall, Ursuline and Villere streets, the proceeds to go into the treasury of the local Red Cross chapter.

The program consists of speaking and musical numbers by some of the best colored talent in the city. Dancing will close the evening and refreshments will be served. Robichaux' band has been engaged for the occasion. The program begins at 7:30, the dancing at 9 p. m.

All of the better element of the New Orleans colored population are working to make the affair a success. Frank P. Farrell is chairman of arrangements.

SPRINGFIELD MASS REPUB
AUGUST 1, 1917

DENY DISCHARGE OF NEGROES

Those Employed on Belleville (Ill.) Aviation Camp Left of Their Own Accord

Officials in charge of construction work on the new government aviation station near Belleville, Ill., have authorized denials of a press dispatch sent from that city the 12th, stating that 100 Negroes had been discharged from the work because white men refused to work with them. It was explained that at the time of the East St Louis riots "probably five or six Negroes" were engaged on the government work, and while the men left on the following day the action was of their own accord.

KANSAS CITY MO TIMES
JUNE 28. 1917

NEGRO WOMEN WORKED HARD.

Much Credit Is Given Their Team, No. 21.

The work done by Team No. 21, composed of negro women, was praised last night by Mrs. J. F. Downing, treasurer of the women's committees of Red Cross workers. "The negroes have shown themselves to be loyal, hardworking friends of our cause," she said, "and they have given their time and money generously."

A list of the negro women workers follows: Mrs. Frances J. Jackson, captain; Mrs. John Lange, Mrs. D. N. Crothwait, Mrs. Theodore Clay, Mrs. H. [illegible] Smith, Mrs. Charles Calloway, Mrs. [illegible] R. Eagleson, Mrs. William Dallas Foster, Mrs. A. T. Moore, Mrs. Hobart Perry, Mrs. Marion Smith, Miss Joyce Dorsey, Miss Laura Brown, Mrs. E. C. Bunch, Mrs. Joseph Jones.

KANSAS CITY MO POST
OCTOBER 28, 1917

Negro Committee Sold $107,000 Liberty Bonds.

The negro Liberty Bond committee sold $107,000 worth of bonds to members of that race in Kansas City in six days. The committee was organized only last Monday with Dr. W. J. Thompkins as chairman.

The showing is considered remarkable in view of the fact that most of the sales were $50 bonds. Few negroes are rich enough to make large subscriptions.

The largest single subscriptions was by Mrs. Queen Victoria Cooksey, who has an oil well near Checotah, Okla.

Much credit is given J. R. E. Lee, principal of Lincoln high school, who sold $5,000 worth of the bonds to faculty members and pupils.

The sales, reported by the negro committee, are in addition to $85,000 worth sold through bankers and other committees. The committee includes W. C. Hueston, Nelson C. Crews, Dr. E. J Dibble, H. B. Roberts, C. H. Galloway, Fred W. Dabney, Charles Harris, Willis Moseley, T. B. Watkins, Rev. E. Davis and Prof. J. R. E. Lee.

KANSAS CITY STAR
OCTOBER 27, 1917

NEGRO FRATERNITY TAKES MANY BONDS

Organization for Charitable Purposes Invests Large Amount in Government Paper.

The State Grand Lodge No. 12 of the Independent Order of Good Samaritans and Daughters of Samaria of Sumter has subscribed for $5,000 in Liberty loan bonds. This is a negro fraternal organization, of which M. Warley is grand chancellor, Rev. I. D. Davis grand secretary and J. H. Fordham general attorney.

MACON, GA., TELEGRAPH
OCT 22, 1917

NEGROES TO AID RED CROSS

Auxiliary to Be Formed at Meeting to Be Held Thursday Afternoon.

Negroes of Macon are to form a Red Cross auxiliary at a meeting to be held on Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the office of the People's Health and Life Insurance Company. Talks will be made by Rev. R. E. Douglas and Mrs. S. H. Wiley. A large attendance is expected.

Negroes of Macon have already given several hundred dollars to the Red Cross work. As many negroes are to be drafted into the army they wish to do their part in Red Cross work.

Negro preachers of the city have promised to give their full co-operation.

NEWPORT NEWS VA PRESS
JULY 1 1917

COLORED WOMEN FORM COUNCIL OF SAFETY

At the call of the Negro Organization Society, affiliating with the council of white people, for certain definite ends, principally urging and directing an increased production of food stuffs, a large and well attended meeting of representative colored people from every section of the county was held in Queen Street Baptist church yesterday, at 2 o'clock.

DALLAS TEX. DEMOCRAT
SEPTEMBER 23 1917

TO CHOOSE COLORED NURSES FOR WAR SERVICE

Colored registered nurses throughout the country are in receipt of information from the Red Cross headquarters at Washington that a Government Base Hospital will be established at Des Moines, Iowa, in connection with the training camp for Colored troops. About 150 nurses will be selected for service.

NEW ORLEANS LA TIMES
JULY 29, 1917

Negro Red Cross Benefit Entertainment Nets $1[illegible]

Red Cross entertainment given during the week by auxiliary chapter No. 6, a negro branch of the New Orleans chapter, for Economy hall, netted $100.

Leaders in the auxiliary are Josie P. Morgan, chairman; Florestine Capponi, vice chairman; Delia Hargrave, second vice chairman; Camille Cohen Bell, secretary; Clara Newsom, assistant secretary; Jennie Cardier, treasurer and Elvira Lesseps, Mary Charles, Evelina Farrow, Pauline Jones, Frank P. Farrell, Walter L. Cohen, Mandeville Leblanc, Peter Capponi, Leon Cordier, Edward Cohen, James Cordier, George U. Maurry, R. C. Metoyer, George Callier.

BEAUMONT, TEX. JOURNAL
JUNE 21, 1917

NEGROES WANT TO HELP.

Colored People Think They Should Have a Part in Red Cross Work.

Special to The Enterprise.

PORT ARTHUR, Texas, June 20.—Port Arthur negroes want to have a hand in the Red Cross campaign for funds which is being waged in this city. Inasmuch as they expect to furnish some soldiers to Uncle Sam they think it is nothing but right that they contribute to the organization that is going to take care of those soldiers if they are wounded.

A committee composed of Dr. T. C. Bracken, Dr. P. R. Stewart, W. E. Sampson and A. J. Edwards has called a general mass meeting of all the negroes in the city at the Negro International longshoremen's hall Friday night at 8 o'clock. Every negro man and woman in the city of Port Arthur is urged to be present at this meeting.

At that time a campaign organization will be formed and plans made for calling on every negro in Port Arthur for a donation to this cause.

Port Arthur negroes are the first in this section of the state to take the initiative in this work and the local campaign committee feels confident that they will do their part in this work.

War Conditions and Results — 1917

VIEWS and REVIEWS

JAMES W. JOHNSON, CONTRIBUTING EDITOR

New York Age 10/18/17

THE HOUR OF OPPORTUNITY.

In one of last Sunday's papers, Frederic C. Howe, Commissioner of Immigration at Ellis Island, gave a very interesting interview on the probable movement of foreign-born persons to and from the United States after the war.

In Mr. Howe's opinion, a great tide from the United States back to Europe will set in. He states that on a most conservative estimate, at least two million people will return to Europe the first year after the war if they can secure accommodation. He bases this opinion on the following facts: first, a census taken by the railroad and steamship companies shows that more than a million of our foreign-born population are planning to return to Europe the moment peace is declared; second, a large number of employers in Western cities report that there seems to be a concerted movement on foot to induce Hungarians, Austrians, and other Central European peoples to return to their native lands; third, bankers in the coal and industrial regions report that Poles, Italians and Russians in very large numbers are saving money and making preparations to return.

A summary of Mr. Howe's explanation of this probable exodus is as follows: There are about fifteen million foreign-born persons in the United States. For more than three years these people have been almost entirely cut off from communication with their relatives and friends at home. The strong, human desire to see their relatives and friends and find out what condition they are in will be the compelling motive that will take many of these foreign-born people back. Then, there will be the quest for family property and possessions. Many of these people came to the United States because of the unsatisfactory division of property in the old countries. Some of them are, and many of them think they are, the sole heirs to family estates, and they are going back to claim them. Besides, there is the general expectation that there will be a breaking up of the great landed estates into small holdings which will make land cheap, and so Poles, Hungarians, Russians and Irish, too, are eager to get back and take advantage of the division.

Moreover, the European governments are laying and perfecting plans to encourage and stimulate this movement. This policy of the European governments is due to two causes. First, these governments found when the war broke out that every one of their citizens who had taken up residence in the United States was a man lost to the colors, unless he voluntarily joined them, and as none of these countries is by any means sure that this will be the last war, it does not want to be caught that way again. Second, these European countries are going to need every available able-bodied human being to help rebuild what has been destroyed. Already England has appointed a commission to provide ways and means for providing land for invalided and returned soldiers. This will mean the breaking up of large estates, many of which are today held as hunting preserves by the titled aristocracy. All of the countries of Europe will adopt more or less similar plans.

Perhaps the most striking change to result from this policy will be the change that will take place in Ireland. In 1840 Ireland had a population of more than eight million. In 1911 the population had dwindled to a little more than four million. That is, in a period of seventy years the population had decreased by half. This decrease was due in a large measure to migration to the United States. And the migration to the United States was due chiefly to land conditions in Ireland. If England establishes a liberal land policy, it is almost certain that hundreds of thousands of Irish people in this country will return to the Emerald Isle.

But why are all these mighty changes now taking place in Europe a matter of vital interest to the American Negro? **It is because they are bringing about his economic emancipation.**

In an article several weeks ago I pointed out that the physical emancipation of the Negro by the Civil War and his enfranchisement by Constitutional amendment still left him an economic slave. And his economic slavery was almost as bad as his physical slavery. We were four million people set free, without a dollar, without a foot of land, without even clothes, without education and without experience. We had placed in our hands a piece of paper called the ballot, and were told that we were citizens of the United States. **Is there any wonder then that the piece of paper was snatched out of our hands, and we were made the victims of corruption?**

In spite of emancipation and enfranchisement, we found ourselves in the position of absolute dependence upon the very people who had fought to keep us enslaved for the bare chance to live. Our bread was to be had at their mercy. This was but another form of slavery, and it was a form of slavery which, if not worse for the Negro, was at least advantageous to the employer class of the South. Because, under the old form the owner had a certain amount of capital invested in the slave, and when the slave was sick or incapacitated, that capital was idle; and when the slave died, that capital was lost. (I do not think insurance was ever carried on slaves.) But under the new form, the employer class of the South got the use of the "slave" or tenant or peon or whatever we might term him without having any capital invested in him and without having even any responsibility for his welfare. These are the conditions under which the American Negro has struggled up for fifty years. **The great miracle is that he has come up and not gone down.**

When this government emancipated the slaves, it no doubt felt that it had taken the last step in democracy. The liberation of the slaves was no step in democracy at all, it was an act of common humanity. It was then up to this government **to begin its steps in democracy.** It did go as far as declaring the slaves to be citizens

DEANE GOES FREE AT 5 P. M. TODAY

HAGERSTOWN, MD., GLOBE.
NOVEMBER 10, 1917

Unless U. S. Authorities Come Here and Lay Charge Against Him.

Rothwell Deane, the colored man, who has been held in the Washington County Jail for nearly a week, will be given his liberty at 5 o'clock this evening unless the United States authorities, by whom he was arrested, put in their appearance and lay their charges. This was the decision of Judge Keedy this morning, who heard the habeas corpus proceeding which had been instituted by Deane to secure his liberty.

The U. S. Secret Service man, who arrested Deane, has not returned to this city. It developed that Deane has been a frequent speaker before patriotic societies, and has been held in high esteem, but at the one meeting in Hagerstown, he is reported to have made some statements concerning the American flag, which caused his arrest. When asked about this part of his address, Deane stated he said that he told the negroes that the stripes of the flag represented the welts laid upon the backs of the negroes by the slave owners.

Several negroes testified they did not consider Deane's speech disloyal

Deane claimed to be a member of a Negro Food Conservation Committee, to have lectured before the Carlisle Red Cross organization of negroes, and to have been the editor of a colored paper, "The Advocate", published at Roanoke. He claimed he was a most loyal citizen.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

of the United States; but, as I pointed out recently, that was no far enough.

We need only look at the trend of thought and action in the European monarchies to-day in order to realize how far behind this great republic was fifty years ago. But, as I heard a well-informed lady remark in speaking on this subject a short while ago, the men at the head of this government fifty years ago didn't know any better. The ideas that are being generally discussed to-day never occurred to them. **It never struck them to treat the right to property as less sacred than the right to life.**

Here is Russia fully realizing that if she is to have a true democracy, the Russian peasant must be given a right to the land So the great estates and tracts of idle land that have been held by the aristocracy and the government are to be divided among the hitherto pauperized Russian tenants. The new Russian government knows that to give these peasants a piece of paper with "ballot" and "citizenship" printed on it and leave them in their old economic condition will mean next to nothing. The other European countries realize that they cannot have stable governments after this war unless they follow much the same policy. **Land for this purpose will be seized, if necessary.**

Our government of fifty years ago did not hesitate to use human lives for the indirect purpose, at least, of freeing the slaves, but the thought that it would be just—and not only just, but wise and necessary—to divide up a part of the great Southern plantations among lately emancipated slaves and newly made citizens was at that time unthinkable.

If the slaves had been given a certain number of acres of land with farm equipment, the land so deeded that it could neither be sold nor mortgaged, the Negro would have been able to maintain his citizenship in the South, and Southern history for the last half century would make better and brighter reading. To-day, such a course would be considered the obvious thing to do; fifty years ago it was too radical for serious consideration. Here we have one of the landmarks along the advance of democratic thought.

However, in spite of the condition in which the Negro found himself after the Civil War, he has steadily fought for an economic footing and has, in a manner achieved it. It has been a long fight, a painful fight, and was being won only by the slowest degrees.

But here comes this great war that stopped foreign immigration, took immigrants out of the country, and bids fair to take out many more, and as a result, the Negro gets what should have been given him fifty years ago, his Economic Emancipation. But he does not get it as a gift, he gets it through the law of necessity; and that makes his hold upon it more secure.

Let the Negro get his feet firmly planted on the rock of economic security, let him have the chance to earn an adequate living independently, to gain his bread without accepting it as a favor from any man, and to do this in the civilized states of the North, states where he can rear his children to a fuller stature of manhood and womanhood, and no one need worry about the progress of the race.

And this is the chance that is coming to him out of the changes now taking place. He can't be kept out of it. And it is only just that he should not, for it is his heritage by right. It only rests upon the Negro to do his part.

This is indeed the hour of great opportunity.

INDIANAPOLIS IND STAR
JULY 14, 1917

THE NEGRO ANI THE WAR.

One of the benefits of war and preparation for war in the United States was to be, according to those in favor of these things, the development of national unity. Co-operation in a common cause was to break down lines of race and language and give us a nation of Americans.

One is reminded of this by a letter in the State Journal yesterday in explanation of a report that Lincoln Negroes are not enlisting for the war. The Negroes, we are told by one of them, have no intimation that their help in the war is desired. No Negro woman was asked to help in the canvass for Red Cross funds. Colored university students, who applied for training camp service were told that no instructions had been received for dealing with Colored applicants. No Negroes were in the registration day parade because they felt they were not wanted. Negroes have not been taken into the war service anywhere, according to this writer, save in Illinois and New York, where there are Negro regiments or militia. He has not been told of the training camp for Colored officers at Des Moines, apparently.

When the new army bill was on passage there was some discussion of Negro troops and as we remember it the bill, while vastly increasing the army, provided no new Negro regiments. This was not because of the inefficiency of Negro regulars. Negro troops performed notable service in Mexico and the Negro regiments have been recognized as among the best in the service. Apparently the southern members of congress, who form a majority of the dominant party are averse to making soldiers of the Negroes. It would be embarrassing, we must admit, to refuse them voting rights after they had performed valiant service in fighting their country's battles. Nations are beginning to enfranchise their women in recognition of war service at home. The Negro veterans of the field would have claims, too.

Yet one can not see how the country is to be united if the Negro is to be divided off. Southern registration statistics indicate that the Negroes registered in generous number for the draft. Presumably ways will be found to make use of them. We should like to see Negroes among the American troops sent to France. That would be so fine a proof to our allies and the world that we are as democratic as we talk.—Lincoln, Neb., Journal.—Editorial.

NEGROES SURPRISE McADOO.

Mosaic Templars of America Purchase Liberty Bonds.

Richmond Planet
Nov 3.17

Secretary of Treasury Is Presented With Check for $50,000.

Little Rock, Arkansas.—On Monday afternoon when Hon. W. G. McAdoo, Secretary of the U. S. Treasury appeared at the Palace Theatre to deliver an address on the purchasing of Liberty Bonds, he met with a very pleasing and welcome surprise from a delegation of Negroes, consisting of high officials of the Mosaic Templars of America, who were seated on the platform, when the delegation presented the Secretary with a check for $50,000 as subscription to Liberty Bonds for the Organization.

The committee consisted of Messrs. A. E. Bush, Chairman, who is Secretary-Treasurer of the Monument Department, S. J. Elliott, National Grand Master, C. E. Bush, National Grand Scribe and Treasurer, S. A. Jones, Attorney-General and J. H. McConico, National Auditor.

This Organizaton is a purely Negro Order, and was founded in the city of Little Rock, Ark., in May 1882 by J. E. Bush and C. W. Keatts. It has a membership of more than sixty thousand, owns its own home building in Little Rock, Ark., that is valued at more than sixty thousand dollars and has total assets to the amount of more than $200,000.

Secretary McAdoo arose to speak and then something happened. A committee of five leaders of the Negro race were on the stage, and their spokesman, Scipio A. Jones, came forward and in a few chosen remarks presented the distinguished visitor with a check for $50,000, the contribution of the Mosaic Templars of America, with headquarters in Little Rock, to the Liberty Loan campaign.

"And if you need $100,000 more you'll get it, Mr. Secretary," Jones concluded.

Secretary McAdoo seemed deeply touched by this evidence of the patriotism of the Negroes of Little Rock. Turning to the committee he said:

"In the presence of this distinguished company of American citizens I wish to thank you and your association, and to tell you that I feel proud of the colored men of America. They have in this practical manner given evidence of their patriotism and have proven anew that they are worthy of citizenship in this great republic. The colored men are doing their part in this great war. They are showing their loyalty to the country just as the white people are. They deserve the highest commendation for the work they are doing and for the creditable part they are taking in this great fight for America's rights and for Liberty throughout the world. I beg you to express to the members of your association my deep appreciation of their patriotic action in subscribing $50,000 worth of United States Liberty Bonds. They have set an example which all patriotic citizens would do well to emulate."

The Organization has a campaign on with its membership whereby each member is to contribute one day's income to a fund with which to look after the endowment of its members who are called to the colors and assist the Government in the prosecution of this great war.

Mr. A. E. Bush, who is chairman, and S. A. Jones, who is campaign manager, together with other members of the committee are putting forth every effort to raise $100,000 for this purpose. The campaign will close Thursday, November 29, 1917.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 7

War Conditions and Results – 1917

ATTITUDE OF THE AMERICAN NEGRO [1917]

Southwestern Christian advocate

7/12/17

By Dean William Pickens of Morgan College

THERE is no question as to the Negro's patriotism or loyalty. But the mistake is being made by a misrepresentation of the mind of the Negro which is back of this patriotism. The last year or two of the great war have discovered an unprecedented thing—unprecedented except by the spirit of the Negro himself during the Civil War; namely, that America's least privileged and most persecuted class proves to be in a critical time its most dependable citizenship. For several seasons now every white man in America has been watching every other white man—but nobody has felt the need of watching the American Negro. To be sure a false alarm was recently started in the South about German plotting among Negroes, but those of us who know the South knew at once what that alarm meant. It signified, not a fear of Negro disloyalty, but a real and genuine fear of the Negro's growing industrial and economic opportunities which the great war has brought him. This alarm, which is the most treacherous thrust that has been made at the Negro in recent years failed—it failed against the solid fact of the Negro's loyalty, past and present. The South, which has fooled the world about the Negro in almost every other particular, which has made the North believe that he is a characteristic rapist, that he is unprofitable labor, that he is unreliable as a machine-operator and that he is an undesirable in almost ever other capacity—this historic traducer of its helpless Negroes, after being backed even by high official "confirmation," failed utterly to stir the blood of the nation with the scare-crow Negro disloyalty. Such is the universal and unconsciously acquired confidence in the Negro as an American!

But, singularly enough, the peoples who have been highly favored above the Negro are the classes who are now deemed worthy of suspicion—those who have been permitted to buy a house on any corner, who have been permitted to live in any part of our cities, who have been admitted to work in any business or industry, who have not been disfranchised but who have been jubilantly naturalized as fresh recruits for the ghost or fetish called "white civilization," the people who have not been "Jim-Crowed" or hanged without trial or burned at the stake (behold ye gods!), these are the peoples whom the nation watches when the nation's security is threatened. But the Negro, whose ancestry, by the way, was American long before that of the great majority of our white people and whose record of loyal service has been uniform and unvarying, is the only class upon whom all of these abuses have been heaped—and yet, by the reluctant confession of his worst enemies, he is the class of all classes not needing to be watched.

The anomaly: Although the Negro's dependableness is the best attested fact in America to-day, he is the one man not enthusiastically welcomed in our preparations for war. We wish to get along without him if we possibly can. To be sure we have left the door ajar so that the colored brother can be called, as usual, when sorely needed. Meanwhile some of us are between the devil and the deep blue sea; we must either send the Negro to the glory of the trenches in France, or we must permit him the gain of becoming further intrenched in our home industries—and we feel that either trench will have a mighty elevating influence on the American Negro's status. What could be more effective than the Negro in Europe, freeing big-souled France, glorifying America and establishing democracy in the world? On the other hand, what could be of more solid gain to the Negro race in the United States than to be permitted by the incident of war and the iron law of necessity to work in the great industries of America and prove that he *can* do satisfactorily the very things which his enemies have for fifty years shouted and maintained that he could never be relied upon to do? For the Negro it is a case of "heads, I win! tails, you lose!" What the Negro's real enemy really fears is not the race's fondly catalogued vices, but its virtue.

We repeat that although there is no question as to the Negro's loyalty in the present crisis, those are in wide error who are taking his loyalty for blind impulse or unthinking docility, like the loyalty of the dog or the horse. The masses of the race are thinking as they never thought before, and they are loyal only for the same reason that any other group of men in the world is loyal to anything: because they think that their best group interests are bound up in the thing to which they are loyal. As to whether the Negro would be loyal if he were absolutely convinced to the contrary must be answered in hypothesis by the same answer which would be given for any other group of normal beings on earth. He is certainly not loyal to disfranchisement, "Jim-Crowism" and lynch law, but he follows the star of America in spite of those evils and with the deliberate intention and fond hope of overthrowing them. In such a situation the Negro must, of course, continually face dilemmas; he has had to be a strike-breaker to get a job, he has had to flee to a separate and inferior school system to escape ignorance, and he has had to dissect the body of Christ in order to enter the church and the kingdom of heaven; in the same spirit he would accept a separate military training camp, that some of his college-trained men might get commissions in the army and serve their country more effectively than as mere "cannon fodder." It is not strange that in the last-named dilemma the majority of his leaders and friends endorsed the camp idea; but it is significant that, while some of his leaders and friends conscientiously opposed it, *all of his worst enemies consistently opposed it.* Those who favored it do not favor discrimination, but they seized that horn of the dilemma which lend a future advantage—to gain a height from which they could deal segregation a heavier blow. His enemies also saw this and opposed it unanimously.

This explains the frequent appearance of a lack of union among American Negroes. It is plain to an insider; they are perfectly united in aim and ambition, and they differ only in method and policy. This difference is due to their peculiar situation; no other group of people in the round world is brought oftener face to face with a dilemma, where the choice is, not between an evil and a good, but between two evils. A choice between evils is a more disintegrating question than any choice between an unmixed evil and a definite good. "Which is the lesser evil?" This puzzling dilemma is at the bottom of many of the apparent differences among Negro leaders, whose hearts and souls are perfectly united in ambition and aim and object. The only solution of this difficulty in conference, frequent and widely representative conference—a periodic congress of the American Negro. As a matter of group interests, the conclusions of these conferences should be loyally supported and individual opinion submerged. This is the meaning of efficiency. The

best prepared agency to take this lead is the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.

What will the Negro do in the present war? As a people he will not make profuse professions of loyaty, but he will stand wholeheartedly by the American Union, as he has always stood by it—if it were attacked by a foreign foe or if it were assailed by rebellion. He will not forget his wrongs, but he will also not overvalue them against his faith in the future; he will fight for America in order to fight better and more consistently for his share in America. Of course some of his leaders, who have a personal and, perhaps, an otherwise legitimate interest in pleasing the public, may sometimes speak as if the Negro is possessed of unconditional and unthinking loyalty; but, after all, the clean truth is the only safe and permanent basis of peace and understanding and co-operation between races. If the Negro is willing to fight and die, you may be sure that it is not with the intention of strengthening the arm of oppression. The American Negro is a normal human being like other men; the Irish will fight our battles and seek thereby to enlist our influence in behalf of chastised Ireland; the Russian people died in the snowy trenches under the standard of autocracy, but hailed with delight the opportunity to hoist above it the standard of democracy.

Furtheromore, this is the American Negro's home; all that he has, all that he hopes, is here. And if his house gets afire he will help to extinguish the flames even if they were started by thieves. In the present situation he is faced not only by a dilemma but by an embarrassment. His saner and safer leadership cannot be profuse and loud in professions of loyalty and support, because there is a consciousness of the fact that he will be summoned to arms only by necessity, and even then reluctantly Self-respect makes his loyalty dumb but does not destroy it. He hates war, too, on its own horrible account, and deplores the present blood sacrifice in Europe, although he knows that it has given him a better chance to work and earn his bread in the United States than he would otherwise have gotten in a hundred years. And in the present struggle he will prove to be the finest asset of our nation, whether at work or at war.

If this sphinx of an American Negro spoke and dared to speak, this is what he would say: Let our country get into sincere harmony with the great spirit of democracy which she professes to defend; let her avoid the mistakes of some of her allies and begin by self-purgation, and not find the expulsion of evil geniuses necessary amid the trenches and the flames of war. Let the Congress of the United States set the example for all the States by not only ceasing to agitate for "Jim-Crowism" and segregation, but also by the repeal of all laws whose intent or effect is to restrict the freedom of and to discriminate against any class or group of American citizens. Let the laws be enforced alike for all who obey them and alike against any who violates them. Let the President and Congress of the United States enforce the Constitution by supervising interracial relation; which is, after all, not a State or local matter like the transfer of property and the enforcement of contracts between individuals, but is one of the larger national matters, like interstate commerce and the mails. Let fear subside and reason rule. And if any timid soul fears that such a state of civilization and equality may tend to force upon anybody amalgamation or any other such non-desideratum, let the Congress make for that soul's sake a law to this effect: That every person in these United States is forbidden to marry any other person without that other person's consent; for the only just ground for marriage is the consent of the married—and no one is fit to marry another one without that other one's consent.

Out of this struggle America should come forth nobler and freer, else the discipline of Providence is vain. She should gain as much as Ireland or France or Russia. We wish not that our country should fight the battles of democracy and yet fail to purge her own life and to raise the estate of her loyal citizens. The Negro is a man, a real normal man, and is controlled by the motives which control men. He will not fail to sense an advantage, and will act upon it. And if the forward march of democracy is to include him, America can count forever on the loyalty of his legions. If he is given a man's chance in this country and is offered a soldier's chance in this war, we will meet again in 1918, or 1919, or both, to present to a black hero, returning from some quarter of the world, the Spingarn medal for having advanced the standard and defended the honor of the Star-Spangled Banner.

Mobile Ala. Negroes
to have raised
more than $7,000. for
the Red Cross Work.

Southwestern
Christian
Advocate
7/19/17